

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY - 1996

Annual Report of the



Illinois Courts

Front Cover: "Justice and Power" by Charles J. Mulligan (1866-1916) One of two statues facing visitors as they enter the main (north) entrance to the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. Born in Ireland, Mr. Mulligan arrived in Chicago in 1872 with his father James, where both obtained employment at the Pullman Car Works. He got his start as a sculptor by modeling clay dug from the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later working as a marble cutter in Chicago. He studied under Lorado Taft at the Art Institute of Chicago and Alexander Falguiere in Paris, France. He succeeded Taft as the head of the department of sculpture at the Art Institute and served in that role until his death. Some of his other works appear in Humboldt Park, Chicago ("Miner's Love of Home and Family"); Garfield Park, Chicago ("Lincoln as a Railsplitter" and his statue of John F. Finnerty); the Lincoln monument in Oak Wood Cemetery, Chicago; Riverview Park, Quincy (General George Rogers Clark statue); and Rosemond Grove Cemetery, Rosamond ("Lincoln the Orator"). "Justice and Power" and the other statue "Law and Knowledge" were completed sometime between 1908 and 1910. Drawing by William H. Crook, a talented Springfield artist.

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1996 IN REVIEW

At the end of this year, the leadership of the judicial branch of state government changed. Justice Bilandic completed his three-year term as chief justice.

In September, the Supreme Court of Illinois appointed Daniel R. Pascale, Director, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, to a circuit judgeship in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Prior to serving as director, Judge Pascale was a circuit judge in the same circuit.

In January, the Supreme Court Rules Committee held its annual public hearing to discuss amendments to rules governing the operation of the state's court system. Several of these amendments have been adopted by the supreme court. Building upon last year's reform of the civil discovery rules, the committee proposed sets of standard form interrogatories for use in personal injury and matrimonial cases. The high court approved these forms which are now being used by many attorneys throughout the state. In addition, the court appointed Joseph A. Power Jr. as the new chairperson of the committee. Mr. Power replaced Professor Jo Desha Lucas, who retired in April after nearly three decades of distinguished service to the Rules Committee.

The annual meeting of the Judicial Conference was held in October. Details of the Conference's work is summarized later in this report. Also during the year, the chairmen of two Judicial Conference committees retired: Chief Judge Harris H. Agnew (17th Judicial Circuit), Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee and Judge Harold L. Jensen (6th Judicial Circuit), Committee on the Judiciary.

This year marked the ninth year of operation for the supreme court's mandatory arbitration program. During 1996, McLean and Ford Counties joined the nine other counties which have been operating arbitration programs. This alternative to the courtroom process for civil lawsuits reduces court congestion, costs and delays for litigants, and emotional distress of litigants. Arbitration hearings, conducted by a panel of three specially trained attorney-arbitrators, are usually completed in about two hours with the decision rendered the same day.

Starting in 1996, circuit clerks began keeping records for seven new case categories: adoption, arbitration, juvenile abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquent, order of protection, contempt of court, and driving under the influence. Statistics for the new categories are available in the *1996 Statistical Summary* produced by the Administrative Office.

Overcrowding and understaffing in the state's fifteen court-operated juvenile detention facilities continued to be a major concern in 1996. To help alleviate this situation, the supreme court requested, and the legislature approved, funding for ninety new staff positions allocated among the fifteen facilities.

During 1996, domestic violence coordinating councils continued to operate in many areas of the state. By the end of the year, there were ten councils in place. These councils bring together numerous organizations and entities such as prosecutors, defense attorneys, police, educators, medical personnel, domestic violence shelters and advocates, clergy, court personnel, and other state and local government offices. Working together through the councils, these entities collaborate on domestic violence issues including prevention, intervention, and education.

Twenty circuit clerks elected in 1996 were assigned mentor clerks for a six-month period to assist the new clerks in their transition to their new office. To help mentors understand their role, the administrative office planned and conducted a training workshop and each mentor received a mentor handbook. Mentors aid in giving the new clerk confidence in his/her role as a circuit clerk, acclimating the new clerk to the responsibilities of the office of clerk, and providing "hands-on" assistance in the office of the new clerk, if requested. The assignment of mentor and protégé was based on comparable size of office and geographic location.

The downsizing of computers for the appellate and supreme court was completed during the year. The mainframe computers were replaced with less expensive and more efficient servers. Data communication services and personal computer hardware/software were also upgraded.

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State-Funded Retirement Systems. In 1994 the General Assembly approved legislation to begin to address the serious problem of the under funding of the five state-financed retirement systems. The legislature took the significant step of establishing a long term solution to achieve a 90% funding ratio by the end of state fiscal year 2045. This plan also commits the state to continuing appropriations of the required contributions to the General Assembly, judges, state employees, state universities, and state teachers' retirement systems.



Since the adoption of this legislation, the General Assembly has made all required appropriations for payments to the retirement systems in the amounts certified by the governing boards of trustees of these systems. The General Assembly is to be commended for continuing to address this significant problem.

Increase in State Funding for Death Row and Other Criminal Appeals. In 1996 the General Assembly approved a 1.4 million dollar increase in the budget of the Office of the State Appellate Defender, allowing that office to contract with private attorneys to address its backlog of criminal appeals. In addition, the General Assembly provided the funds necessary to allow the work of the Capital Resource Center to continue without interruption despite the decrease in federal funds.

"The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31." Article VI, Section 17, Illinois Constitution.

Chief Justice James D. Heiple transmitted this report to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on January 31, 1997.

The General Assembly is to be commended for addressing this serious need in the judicial system. The General Assembly's action should substantially relieve the backlog of criminal appeals which has led to a federal lawsuit over the delay in processing appeals. Moreover, the funding of the Capital Resource Center has prevented the possibility of death row inmates having inexperienced counsel or no counsel; substantial errors going unchallenged; and additional delays being created in an already protracted post-conviction process. This action also has prevented the financial burden of post-conviction appeals from falling on Illinois counties.

Remodeling of the Waterways Building to Serve as a Courthouse for the Appellate Court of the Fourth Judicial District. The 1988 Capitol Complex Plan included renovation of the Waterways Building, located on Monroe Street between First and College Streets in Springfield, for use by the Appellate Court of the Fourth Judicial District. Funds have been appropriated to remodel the building, and initial design work has been completed. However, the project has not progressed beyond the design stage because of the state's fiscal priorities.

NINETIETH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is requested to continue appropriating funds for the renovation of the Waterways Building. Relocating the fourth district from the Supreme Court Building to the new location would serve the dual purposes of providing the fourth district with the space necessary to accommodate its needs, while making much needed additional space available in the Supreme Court Building to address the space needs of the Supreme Court.

Certain Provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 are Unconstitutional. In *People v. Paul Krueger*, S. Ct. Doc. No. 80486 (December 19, 1996), our court found that section 108-8(b)(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 (725 ILCS 5/108-8(b)(2)) violates both the Illinois and federal constitutional guarantees against unreasonable searches and seizures.

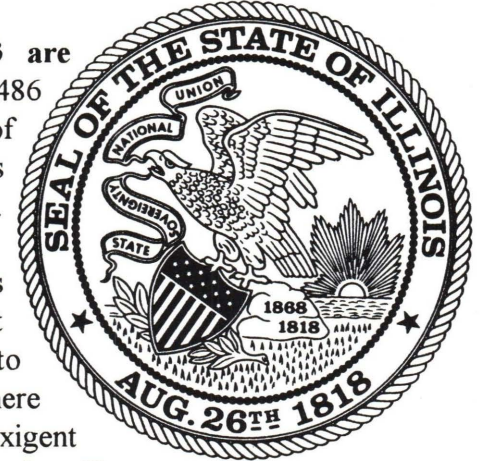
Section 108-8(b)(2) is a provision of the “no knock” statute which classifies the prior possession of a firearm within a reasonable period of time as an exigent circumstance which would allow a police officer executing a search warrant to make entry without first knocking and announcing his office. We found that the mere presence of firearms in a home to be searched does not constitute an exigent circumstance which would excuse the knock and announce requirement. Rather, the officer must have a reasonable belief that a weapon will be used against the officer if the officer proceeds with the ordinary announcements.

If the General Assembly determines that the interests of the state need to be addressed in this situation, the Supreme Court encourages the General Assembly to cure this statute’s constitutional defect.

Certain Provisions of the Criminal Code of 1961 are Unconstitutional. In *People v. Lewis*, S. Ct. Doc. No. 80318 (December 19, 1996), our court found that the penalties for armed violence predicated on robbery committed with a category I weapon (720 ILCS 5/33A-1), and armed robbery (720 ILCS 5/18-2) are unconstitutionally disproportionate, pursuant to article I, section 11, of the 1970 Constitution.

Section 33A-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 contains the offense of armed violence predicated on robbery committed with a category I weapon, which includes a handgun. Section 18-2 of the code establishes the offense of armed robbery, which is the commission of robbery while armed with a dangerous weapon, which in turn would include a handgun. In examining the statutory provisions, this court found that the elements of these two offenses are identical. However, the punishment for violating section 33A-1 is 15 years to 30 years imprisonment, while the punishment for violating section 18-2 is 6 years to 30 years imprisonment. We found that these penalties are unconstitutionally disproportionate under article I, section 11, of the 1970 Illinois Constitution.

If the General Assembly determines that the interests of the state need to be addressed in this situation, the Supreme Court encourages the General Assembly to cure this statute’s constitutional defect.



STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

Financing the state court system is a shared responsibility of the state and the 102 counties of the state. Revenue to provide court services to the people of the state comes from a variety of sources: the state income tax, county property taxes, case filing fees, court fines and assessments, and other fees.

State government pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. Effective July 1, 1996, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature were: supreme court justices, \$126,579; appellate court judges, \$119,133; circuit court judges, \$109,321; and associate judges, \$101,876. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in support units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 1996, the arbitration fees collected amounted to \$2,970,801.

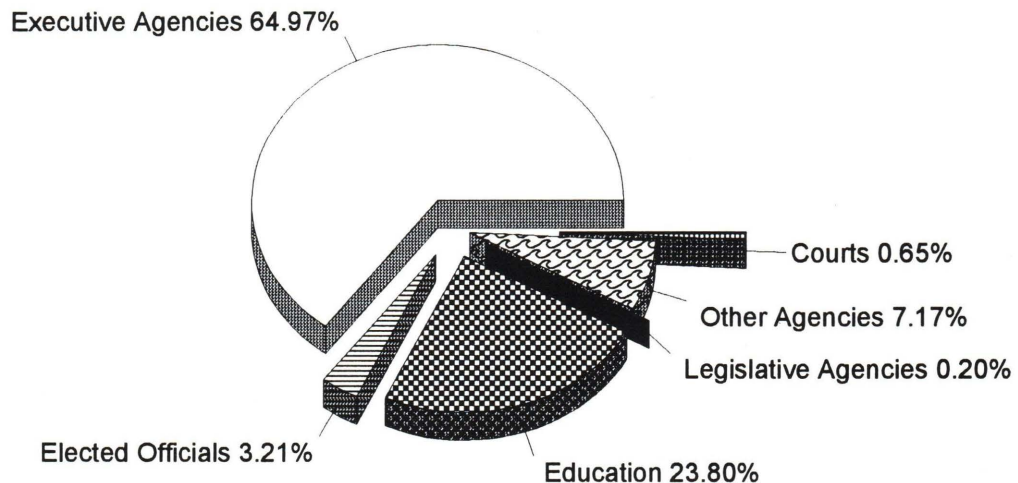
State funding for probation departments currently covers almost 2,500 probation personnel. Counties are reimbursed for all salaries of approximately 40% of this number, with the rest reimbursed at the rate of \$1,000 per month. State funding presently provides for about 30% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some circuit court operations. They also collect and disburse revenues to help fund local and state government programs, as summarized on the next page.

STATE FUNDING

The pie chart below shows the supreme court's share of the total appropriations for fiscal year 1997 (July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997). The total recommended appropriation was \$33,557,444,700. The recommended appropriation for the courts was \$218,884,600.

**Recommended Appropriations for State Agencies
Fiscal Year 1997**



Source: Table I: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11
Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 1997

LOCAL FUNDING

The circuit clerk's office in each county provides a variety of court recordkeeping and financial accounting services. Circuit clerks are elected for four-year terms by the voters in each county. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, and maintain complete records of all cases. Employees of the clerks' offices are appointed by and are accountable to the circuit clerk, with the county board having budgetary authority. During 1996, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,812, assisted by a total of 253 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$126,918,050 in 1996.

Revenue to pay for these court-related services comes primarily from property taxes, filing fees, and court-ordered fines. Fees and other costs collected by circuit clerks are regulated primarily by statute and supreme court rule.

REVENUE TO FINANCE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 1996 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund	Court Automation Fund	County Law Library Fund	County Financial Assistance
is used to establish and maintain electronic or micrographic document storage systems in the clerk's office.	is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.	helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.	is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.
\$9,902,289	\$11,527,084	\$4,693,599	\$7,409,892

REVENUE TO FINANCE OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to collecting fees for local improvements, circuit clerks receive, account for, and distribute millions of dollars to county governments, various local governmental entities, and various state funds. Some of the programs and dollars collected in 1996 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Youth Drug Abuse Prevention: 12.5% of the court-ordered drug fines and forfeitures go to the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse to finance programs and services for drug-abuse treatment, and prevention and education services for juveniles. **\$257,870**

Drug Traffic Prevention: A percentage of court-ordered drug fines collected goes to local and state law enforcement agencies for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. **\$175,922**

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. **\$2,044,200**

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court fines are used to support victims' assistance centers throughout the state. **\$4,608,440**

Domestic Violence Shelter and Service: Court fines go to the Department of Public Aid or non-profit corporations to administer shelters and service programs for adults and their dependents who are the subjects of domestic violence. **\$325,087**

Sexual Assault Services: Court fines are used to award grants to organizations providing community-based services to victims of sexual assault. **\$6,854**

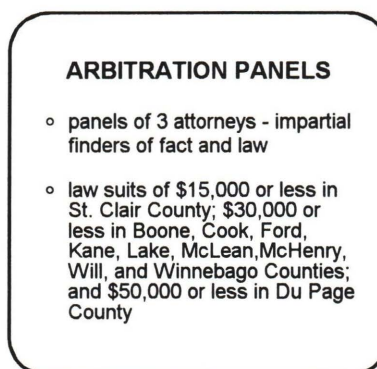
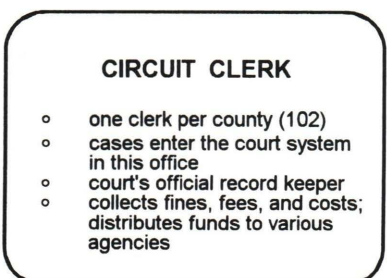
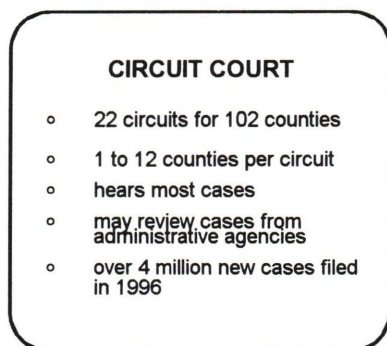
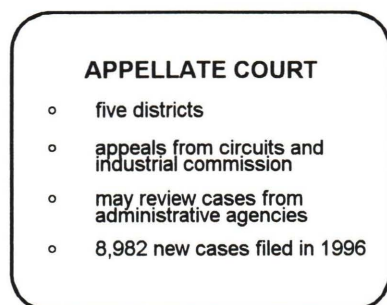
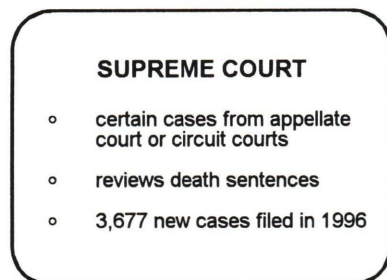
DUI Education: Fees are placed in the county general fund and used to finance education programs related to driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. **\$49,571**

Drivers Education Fund: Fines are used for driver education programs in high schools. **\$3,886,227**

Child Support and Maintenance

During 1996, circuit clerks collected and distributed **\$538,295,945** for child support and maintenance -- an increase of **6%** over 1995.

The path a case may follow in the process from start to finish can be complicated. The diagram below demonstrates, in general terms, how cases proceed through the state court system.



CASEFLOW

Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 constitution which made major changes in the system.

Prior to 1964, the court system was fragmented. The courts of original jurisdiction had some concurrent and overlapping jurisdiction, and each court operated independently of the others. The old system had a circuit court with state-wide original jurisdiction in all cases and with some appellate jurisdiction; a Superior Court of Cook County having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County; the Criminal Court of Cook County also having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County but limited to criminal cases; a county court in each county with special jurisdiction that partially overlapped that of the circuit court; a probate court in certain counties with special jurisdiction; statutory municipal, city, town and village courts, with jurisdiction overlapping that of the circuit court; and justice of the peace and police magistrate courts with limited jurisdiction.

By 1962, for example, Cook County alone had 208 courts: circuit court, superior court, family court, criminal court, probate court, county court, twenty-four city, village, town and municipal courts, seventy-five justice of the peace courts, and 103 police magistrate courts.

In addition, there were seven supreme court districts numbered from south to north. There were four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the first supreme court district was in part of the fourth appellate court district and the seventh supreme court district was in a part of the first appellate court district.

In today's system, as shown on the left, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The circuit court is a court of original jurisdiction which is divided into twenty-two circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter circuit court via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in limited circumstances, directly to the supreme court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the supreme court. Supreme and appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in addition to being the state's highest court, is responsible for the state's unified trial court, one appellate court with five districts, and several supporting units. General administrative and supervisory authority over the court system is vested in the supreme court. Several advisory bodies assist with this mission by making recommendations to the court. These include the Judicial Conference of Illinois and the various committees of the court. More information about committees can be found in the following sections. The supreme court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards as listed on the right.

The chief justice is responsible for exercising the court's general administrative and supervisory authority in accordance with the court's rules. The supreme court appoints an administrative director to assist the chief justice in his duties. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts support this function.

Key support personnel exist at each level of the court to assist judges with the administration of justice. At the supreme court level, this includes the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Research Director, Marshal, and Supreme Court Librarian and their staffs. Each support unit is described on page ten.

Appellate Court

At the appellate court level, the presiding judge and judges of each appellate district are assisted by a clerk of the appellate court and research director and their staffs appointed by the appellate judges. Appeals enter the clerk's office, where deputy clerks assign them filing schedules and actively monitor and review cases as they progress through record preparation, motions, briefing, and oral arguments. Problems such as late filings, jurisdictional defects, inadequate records or noncompliant briefs are referred to the court. After the court has heard an appeal, the clerk's office issues the court's decision and tracks all post-decision activity. The court also manages the court's computerized and manual recordkeeping systems and oversees the maintenance of physical facilities. The clerk responds to requests and questions concerning the court's cases and procedures. The research director oversees a staff of attorneys and secretaries providing centralized legal research services to judges.

Circuit Court

Each circuit is administered by a chief judge who is selected by the circuit court judges of the circuit. The chief judge is assisted by an administrative assistant and/or trial court administrator and other support staff. The number of counties in each circuit currently range from one to twelve. In each county, voters elect a circuit clerk for a four year term. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks hired by the circuit clerk, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, maintain complete records of all cases, and maintain records of money received and disbursed.

Judicial Inquiry Board

The supreme court appoints two circuit judges to the board (the governor also appoints four non-lawyers and three lawyers) which receives and investigates complaints against judges and prosecutes the validated complaint before the Illinois Courts Commission.

Illinois Courts Commission

The commission consists of a supreme court justice, two circuit judges selected by the supreme court, and two appellate court judges selected by the appellate court. The commission hears complaints brought by the Judicial Inquiry Board and can discipline a judge or remove a judge from office.

Board of Admissions to the Bar

The supreme court establishes rules and standards for the education, testing, and admission of law school graduates to the practice of law in the state and appoints seven attorneys to sit on the board. The board oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law.

Committee on Character and Fitness

The supreme court appoints attorneys to a committee in each of the five judicial districts to evaluate the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law.

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

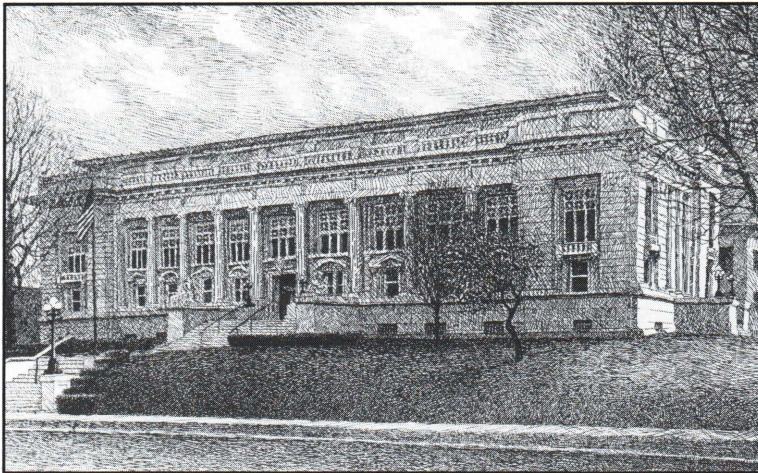
The supreme court establishes rules for the registration and discipline of attorneys and appoints four lawyers and three nonlawyers to the commission which oversees the registration and disciplinary process.

State Appellate Defender

The supreme court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members of the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission (the governor appoints two members).

Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System

The supreme court appoints three judges to the Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System and the chief justice is an ex-officio member.



*Illinois Supreme Court Building, Springfield
Drawing by William H. Crook*

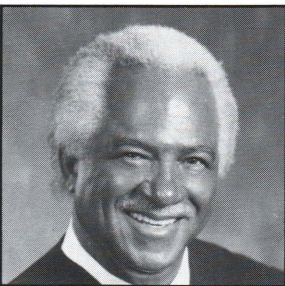


Michael A. Bilandic
Chief Justice



Benjamin K. Miller

Justice Miller received a Juris Doctor degree from Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. He was in the private practice of law from 1961-1976. In 1976, he was appointed a circuit judge in the seventh circuit by the supreme court and was elected to that position in 1978. He served as circuit judge and chief circuit judge until 1982, when he was elected to the appellate court, fourth district. He served on the appellate court until 1984, when he was elected to the supreme court, serving as chief justice from January 1, 1991 until the end of 1993.



Charles E. Freeman

Justice Freeman received a Juris Doctor degree from John Marshall Law School. Early in his career he served as an assistant attorney general, assistant state's attorney, and an attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners. He served as a commissioner on the Illinois Commerce Commission from 1973 to 1976. He was in the private practice of law from 1962 to 1976. In 1976, he was elected a circuit judge in Cook County where he served for ten years. He was elected to the appellate court in 1986 and to the supreme court in 1990 from the first district. Justice Freeman is the first African-American to serve on the supreme court.



**Mary Ann G.
McMorrow**

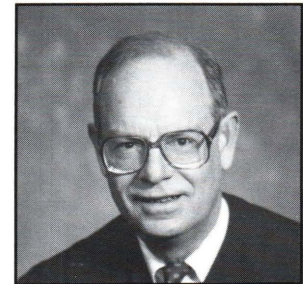
Justice McMorrow received her law degree from Loyola University, Chicago. Prior to being elected a circuit judge in Cook County in 1976, she was engaged in the private practice of law and later appointed an assistant state's attorney of Cook County, assigned to the criminal division. She was assigned to the Appellate Court for the First District by the supreme court in 1985 and won election to that post in 1986. She was elected to the supreme court in 1992, the first woman to serve on the state's highest court.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice Bilandic received a Juris Doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. Prior to becoming a member of the Chicago City Council in 1969, he was in the private practice of law. He served as a council member until 1976, when he was elected Mayor of the City of Chicago. He is a former master in chancery, Circuit Court of Cook County, and a former Special Assistant Illinois Attorney General. He was elected to the Appellate Court, for the First District in 1984, where he served until his election to the supreme court in 1990. He became chief justice on January 1, 1994, serving until the end of this year.

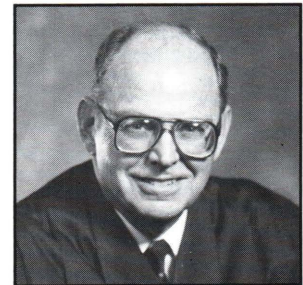
The supreme court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices are elected in partisan elections for ten years and may be retained in office for additional terms of ten years. A chief justice is elected by the other justices for a term of three years.

Justice Heiple received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Louisville, Kentucky. After graduating from law school, he joined his father and brother in the family law firm. From 1957 to 1970, he engaged in the general practice of law with offices in Washington and Pekin. During this time, he also served as an appellate law clerk, a public defender, and a special master in chancery. He was elected a circuit judge in the tenth circuit in 1970. In 1980, he was elected to the appellate court, third district. He was elected to the supreme court in 1990 from the same district.



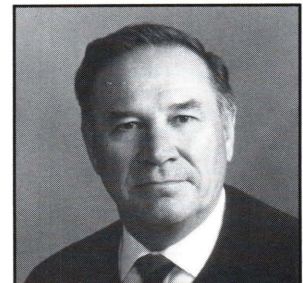
James D. Heiple

Justice Harrison received his LL.B degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. He was engaged in the private practice of law until he was appointed by the supreme court in 1973 as a circuit judge in the third circuit. He was elected to that position in 1974. In 1979, the supreme court assigned him to the appellate court, fifth district and he was elected to that court in 1980. In 1992, he was elected to the supreme court from the fifth district.



Moses W. Harrison II

Justice Nickels received his Juris Doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. He was engaged in the private practice of law for over twenty years before entering the Illinois judiciary. He served as a circuit court judge in the sixteenth circuit from 1982 to 1990 and an appellate court judge in the second district from 1990 to 1992. He was elected to the supreme court in 1992 from the second district.



John L. Nickels

SUPREME COURT DIRECTORY

Springfield (62701)

Supreme Court Building
Area Code 217
TDD 524-8132

Clerk 782-2035

Librarian 782-2424

Marshal 782-7821

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Clerk 793-1332

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Reporter of Decisions
827-8513

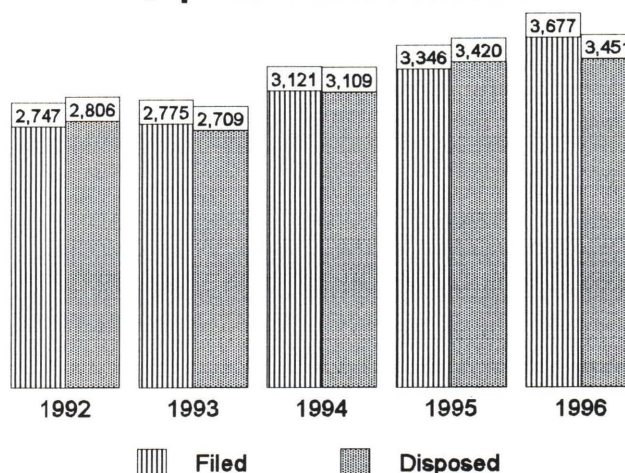
FAX 828-4651

SUPPORT STAFF

There are several support units which assist the supreme court with its work as the state's highest court. These units are located in Springfield, Bloomington, and Chicago.

Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Clerk of the Supreme Court directs a staff of deputies who process cases according to court rules, monitor the caseload of the court, keep court files and records, and maintain court statistics. The clerk's office maintains a list of attorneys licensed to practice in the state, processes the licensing of attorneys, and coordinates the semi-annual attorney admission ceremonies. The clerk also registers and renews legal professional service corporations and associations, keeps files of judicial financial disclosure statements, and serves as a public information officer of the court. The clerk maintains offices in Chicago and Springfield.

Supreme Court Caseload



Marshal of the Supreme Court. The Marshal attends all sessions of the court held in September, November, January, March, and May. In addition, the marshal directs a staff who maintains the Supreme Court Building and grounds, provides security for justices and employees, and conducts tours of the building.

Reporter of Decisions. The Reporter of Decisions directs a staff which publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts. Employees also verify case citations; compose head notes, attorney lines, tables of cases, and topical summaries; and edit opinions for style and grammar.

Supreme Court Librarian. The Supreme Court Librarian directs the operations of the library and the acquisition of research materials which currently exceed 85,000 volumes. Library staff provide research and reference assistance to the court. The library serves the court, the judiciary, other state government agencies, attorneys, and the public.

Supreme Court Research Director. The Supreme Court Research Director directs a staff of attorneys who provide legal research and writing assistance to the court.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the court and chairpersons during 1996

Appellate Court Administrative Committee...studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. Judge Frederick S. Green, Appellate Court, Fourth District, Chair; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission...oversees the attorney registration and disciplinary process. David M. Hartigan, Esq., Chair; Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

Board of Admissions to the Bar...oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law. Stuart Duhl, Esq., President; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases...Wendell W. Clancy, Esq., Chair; Michael T. Reagan, Esq., Reporter; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases...Judge Thomas P. Durkin, Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair; Professor Timothy O'Neill, John Marshall Law School, Reporter; Justice Moses W. Harrison II, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness...evaluates the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law. Daniel J. Pierce, Esq., Chair (First Judicial District); Donald M. Lonchar, Esq., Chair (Second Judicial District); Judge Gordon L. Lustfeldt, Twenty-First Circuit, Chair (Third Judicial District); French L. Fraker, Esq., (Fourth Judicial District); Robert E. Becker, Esq., Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility...advises and makes recommendations on matters relating to legal ethics and professional responsibility. Richard A. Redmond, Esq., Chair; Thomas More Donnelly, Esq., Reporter; Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, liaison officer.

Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program...implements and administers the court's program for judicial performance evaluation to promote judicial excellence and competence. Judge Harold W. Sullivan, Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair.

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...reviews current supreme court rules and the recommendations of the American Bar Association on judicial conduct as directed by the supreme court, and recommends modifications to the supreme court. Judge Jeanne E. Scott, Seventh Circuit, Chair; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Rules Committee...studies and recommends new or modifications to existing supreme court rules. Joseph A. Power Jr., Esq., Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, SIU School of Law, Reporter; Justice Charles E. Freeman, liaison officer.

Judicial Conference of Illinois, consisting of eighty-two judges, is responsible for suggesting improvements in the administration of justice in Illinois. The Executive Committee, comprised of the chief justice and fourteen members of the Judicial Conference, reviews recommendations of the various committees and makes recommendations to the supreme court, resolves questions of committee jurisdiction, acts on behalf of the Judicial Conference between annual meetings, and performs other duties delegated by the supreme court. ☞

**Alternative Dispute Resolution
Coordinating Committee**
Chief Judge Harris H. Agnew
17th Circuit
Chair

During the year, the committee researched the increase in the average rate of rejection of arbitration awards. The committee's research indicated that the rejection rate is a misleading indicator of success of the programs. In downstate counties, over 90% of the cases filed were resolved by the parties before an arbitration award could be rendered, and subsequently, rejected. The committee's research indicated that the reduction in the length of time and amount of judicial resources needed to resolve these lawsuits is a better indicator of success of the programs. The committee also monitored the success of court-ordered mediation of major civil cases in the 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Circuits.

**Automation and Technology
Committee**
Judge R. Peter Grometer
16th Circuit
Chair

Because of costs related to establishing a judicial electronic bulletin board, the committee decided to postpone further review until funding could be secured or access could be provided without fee. As a prelude to developing a policy on remote access to court records, the committee reviewed remote access systems, including those in McHenry County and Du Page County. The committee studied the use of a home page on the Internet, and a fairly new concept, the Intranet. In addition, the committee proposed a program for judicial automation training, including recommended class modules. The committee also continued to monitor the court technology program in the 9th Circuit.

**Committee on Case
Management and Reduction**
Judge William D. Maddux
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

In its continuing effort to gather information needed to recommend improvements in case management techniques in the trial courts, the committee developed a second judicial survey, that was distributed to chief circuit court judges. As an indicator of a general trend since the 1994 survey, this year's survey noted an increase in the following practices in downstate counties: case coordinators assigned for counties, status or progress call in county, procedures for complex cases, and case dismissal for lack of progress.

**Committee on Criminal Law and
Probation Administration**
*Presiding Judge Thomas R.
Fitzgerald*
Criminal Division
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

This year the committee developed and produced the *Guide to Intermediate Sanctions* in Illinois. The *Guide* included information from a survey of all 102 counties on the intermediate sanctions available as well as information on new intermediate sanctions. The *Guide* was distributed to all chief circuit court judges and probation offices. The committee also researched the use of closed-circuit television to conduct criminal hearings in the courtroom with the alleged offender located at a remote site. The committee conducted a demonstration of such a system at the Illinois Judicial

**Committee on Discovery
Procedures**
Judge Lester D. Foreman
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

During the year, the committee began developing plans for monitoring the effects of the new supreme court discovery rules in the circuit courts. To obtain information on this topic, the committee plans in early 1997 to send a questionnaire to judges who preside over large civil dockets. The committee also explored ways to obtain information from practicing attorneys. In addition, the committee began developing standard interrogatories for medical malpractice and products liability cases, as authorized by Rule 213(j). The committee also began studying the feasibility of establishing fee guidelines for physician witnesses.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The committee conducted a New Judge Seminar, seven regional seminars, four mini-seminars, and two court management programs this year. It also planned five regional seminars, four mini-seminars, and a court management program to be conducted through June 1997. In addition, the committee revised the *Guide for Seminar Faculty*, videotaped the mini-seminars on jury selection and pre-trials and negotiations for inclusion in the Resource Lending Library, and sponsored the distribution of free government publications to circuit and appellate court judges. The committee also reported that as of June 1996, the lending library patron base had grown to 35% of the judicial population.

This year the committee studied methods to improve public relations between the judiciary and the community, including relations with the media. Using a questionnaire sent to chief judges, the committee learned that eleven circuits have a program or method to maintain or improve public relations. It was also discovered that newspapers in fourteen circuits have public affairs sections. The committee also acquired a considerable amount of information on improving public relations from state and national organizations and judges' associations in other states, which it plans to make available to judges.

With the goal of improving uniformity in the way counties count and report cases, the committee reviewed Part 3 of the *Manual on Recordkeeping* used by circuit clerks. The committee recommended revisions to the Introduction section as well as revisions to the sections pertaining to civil, criminal, juvenile, DUI, traffic, and conservation cases. The committee also recommended revisions to the instructions for sections dealing with time lapse of all cases disposed of by jury verdict, dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with felonies, and orders of protection.

During the year, the committee updated the *Illinois Manual for Complex Litigation* to include recent amendments in federal law and the new discovery rules adopted by the supreme court. This 3rd edition provides judges with practical information on managing complex civil cases. In addition, the committee completed the outline for the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation* and has written three of its eleven chapters.

During 1996, the committee reviewed the findings and recommendations of the Illinois Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice and provided comments and suggestions, monitored legislation creating the new Department of Human Services and legislation amending the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, and produced the third supplement to the *Juvenile Law Benchbook*. The committee also continued to participate in juvenile law educational programs by serving as faculty for a three-day seminar on juvenile law delinquency issues and preparing an expanded curriculum format for the juvenile law program at the 1996 New Judge Seminar.

Committee on Education
Judge Thomas E. Hoffman
Appellate Court
First District
Chair

Committee on the Judiciary
Judge Harold L. Jensen
6th Circuit
Chair

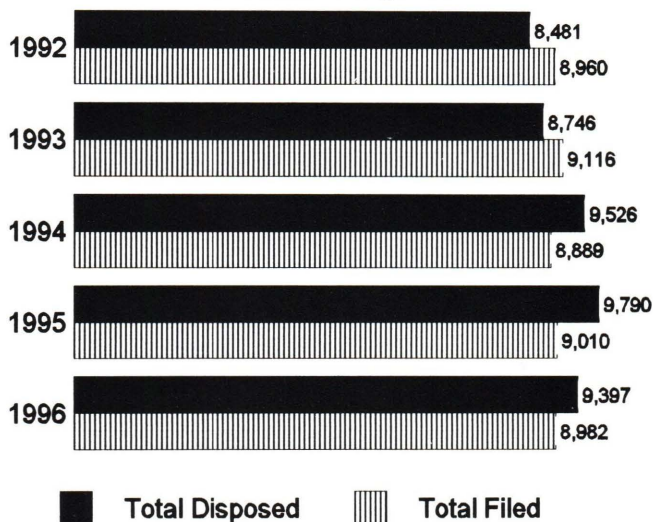
**Committee on Long-Range
Planning for the Illinois
Judiciary**
Judge John F. Michela
Appellate Court
Third District
Chair

**Study Committee on Complex
Litigation**
Judge Philip J. Rarick
Appellate Court
Fifth District

**Study Committee
on Juvenile Justice**
Judge William G. Schwartz
1st Circuit
Chair

Total Caseload

All Case Categories



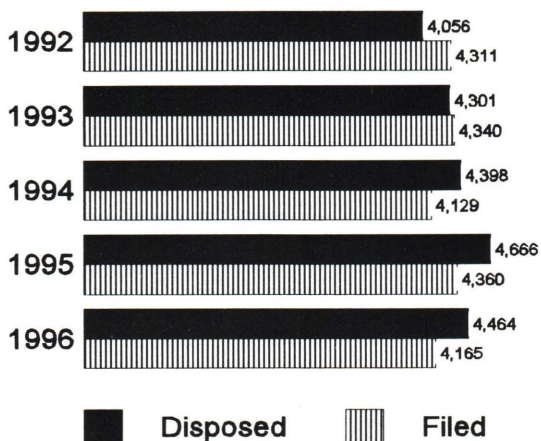
Except for those cases appealed directly to the supreme court, a person has the right to request a review of a circuit court judge's decision by the appellate court.

The appellate court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, the second in Elgin, the third in Ottawa, the fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

Each district can have one or more divisions. There are six divisions in the first district and one in each of the other four. The supreme court assigns judges to the various divisions. The presiding judge of each division assigns judges to a panel of three to hear appeals.

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently forty-two, is determined by the legislature. The supreme court can assign additional circuit, appellate or retired judges temporarily to any district.

Criminal Caseload



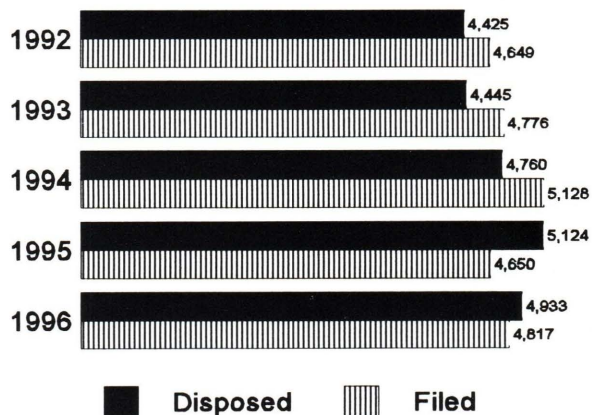
Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

Each district manages its own operations, subject to the overall authority of the supreme court. In the first district (Cook County), an executive committee exercises general administrative authority. This committee elects a chairperson and vice-chairperson for one year. In the other districts, judges elect one of their members to serve as presiding judge for one year.

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting. Supreme Court Rule 22(e) provides for a meeting of all judges of the appellate court. The appellate court held its annual meeting in December with Judge Richard P. Goldenhersh presiding as chair. Forty-three appellate judges attended the meeting. Chief Justice Michael A. Bilandic, the liaison from the supreme court, was joined by Justices Harrison and Nickels. Appointed to the Illinois Courts Commission as members were Judges Robert Chapman Buckley and Philip J. Rarick. Judges Thomas R. Rakowski and James A. Knecht were appointed as alternate members. Judge William Cousins was selected to be the next chair of the Illinois Appellate Court.

Civil Caseload



Administrative Committee. The Administrative Committee of the Appellate Court of Illinois, created by order of the supreme court, studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. This committee met during the year to consider various matters and plan the 1997 Appellate Court Seminar. Forty-two judges attended the one and one-half day seminar. Members of the committee include Judges Frederick S. Green (Chair), Richard P. Goldenhersh, Allen Hartman, Joseph Gordon, Lawrence D. Inglis, Michael P. McCuskey, and Anthony Scariano. Justice John L. Nickels served as the supreme court liaison.

FIRST DISTRICT

Circuit: Circuit Court of
Cook County

District Population:
5,096,540 (1996 est)



**160 North LaSalle St.
Chicago, IL (60601)
(312) 793-5600**

*Gilbert Marchman, Clerk
George Cenar, Research
Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Calvin C. Campbell,
Presiding Judge
Robert C. Buckley
Michael J. Gallagher *
Sheila M. O'Brien

DIVISION II

Gino L. DiVito,*
Presiding Judge
Jill K. McNulty
Thomas R. Rakowski
John P. Tully

DIVISION III

William Cousins Jr., +
Presiding Judge
Robert P. Cahill
Joseph Gordon
Marvin Leavitt **

DIVISION IV

Warren D. Wolfson, *
Presiding Judge
Anne M. Burke
David Cerda *
Daniel J. McNamara

DIVISION V

Allen Hartman,
Presiding Judge
Thomas E. Hoffman
John N. Hourihane *
Leslie E. South

DIVISION VI

Alan J. Greiman, *
Presiding Judge
Patrick J. Quinn
Mary Jane Theis ++
Morton Zwick *

+ = chair ++ = vice-chair: Executive
Committee;

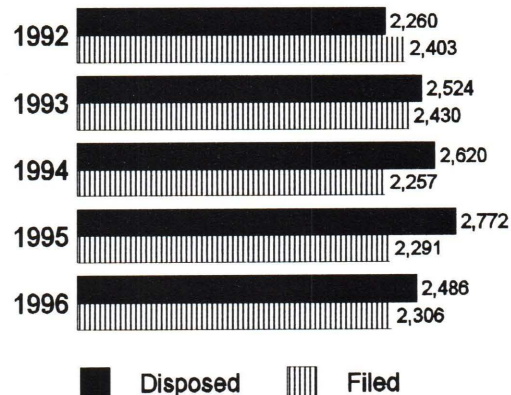
*circuit judge assigned to appellate
court;

**appointed to appellate court.

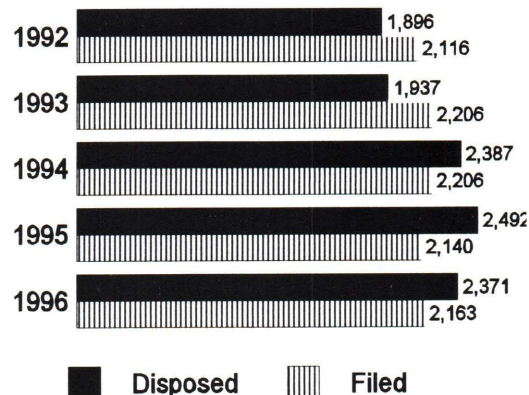


State of Illinois Building
Completed 1924; remodeled 1992
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)

Criminal Caseload

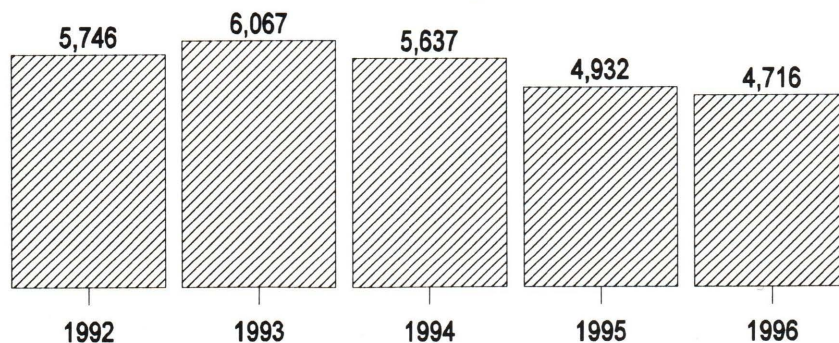


Civil Caseload



Total Pending Caseload

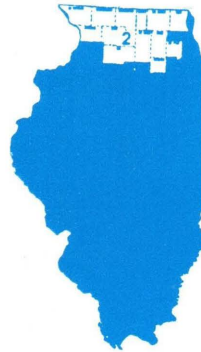
All Case Categories



SECOND DISTRICT

55 North Street
Elgin, IL (60120)
(847) 695-3750

Loren Strotz, Clerk
*Francis Lenski, Research
Director*



Circuits (Counties):
15th (Carroll,
Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle,
& Stephenson)
16th (DeKalb, Kane,
& Kendall)
17th (Boone & Winnebago)
18th (DuPage)
19th (Lake & McHenry)

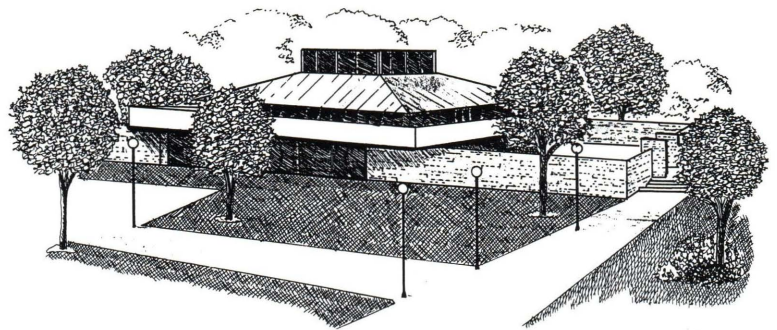
District Population:
2,649,991 (1996 est)

APPELLATE JUDGES

Robert D. McLaren, Presiding Judge

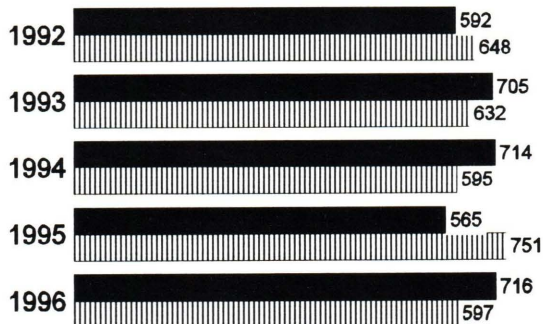
John J. Bowman Michael J. Colwell *
Daniel D. Doyle * Fred A. Geiger *
Susan F. Hutchinson Lawrence D. Inglis
S. Louis Rathje Robert R. Thomas

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court



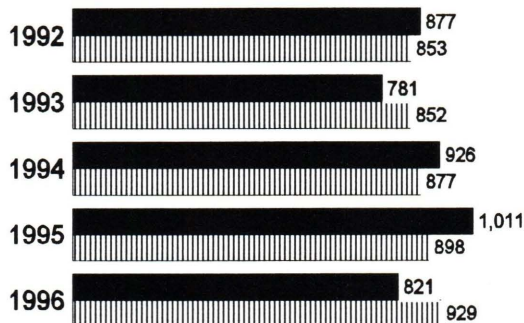
Second District Courthouse - Elgin
Completed in 1966

Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

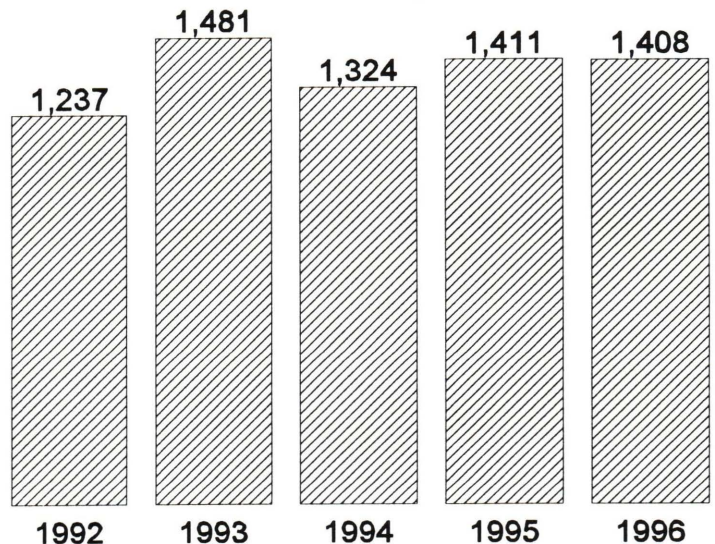
Civil Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories



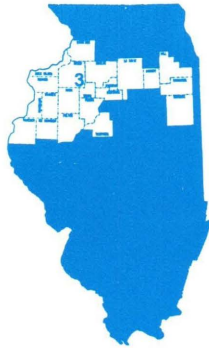
THIRD DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

9th (Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, & Warren)
10th (Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, & Tazewell)
12th (Will) **13th** (Bureau, Grundy, & LaSalle)
14th (Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, & Whiteside)
21st (Kankakee & Iroquois)

District Population:

1,534,561 (1996 est)



**1004 Columbus Street
 Ottawa, IL (61350)
 (815) 434-5050**

*Gist Fleshman, Clerk
 Gerald Ursini, Research
 Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

Peg Breslin & William E. Holdridge

Presiding Judges

Thomas J. Homer Tom M. Lytton

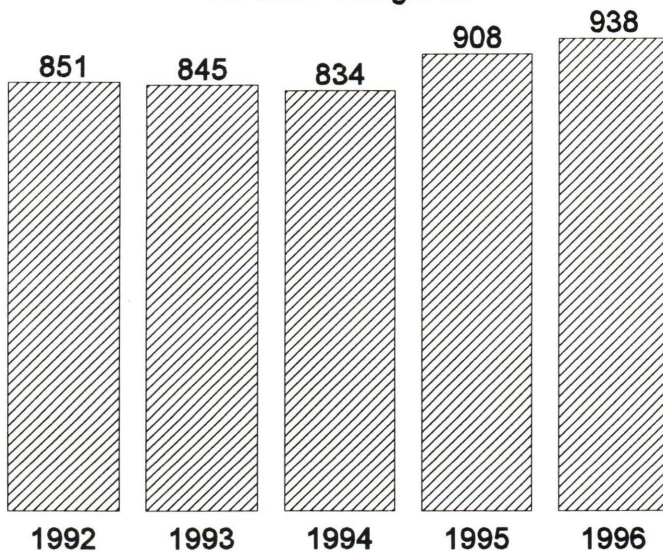
Michael P. McCuskey Kent F. Slater



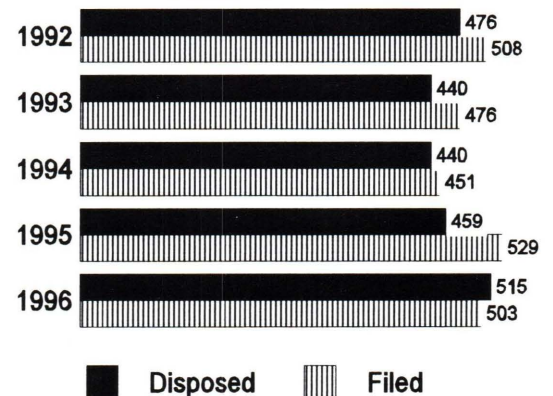
Third District Courthouse - Ottawa
 Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman photo)

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories



Criminal Caseload



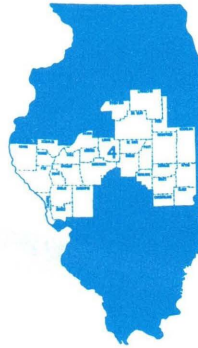
Civil Caseload



FOURTH DISTRICT

**Supreme Court
Building**
Springfield, IL (62701)
(217) 782-2586

Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch,
Research Director



Circuits (Counties):

5th (Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar, & Vermilion)

6th (Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, & Piatt)

7th (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon, & Scott)

8th (Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike, & Schuyler)

11th (Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, & Woodford)

APPELLATE JUDGES

Robert J. Steigmann, Presiding Judge

Robert W. Cook Rita B. Garman

Frederick S. Green James A. Knecht

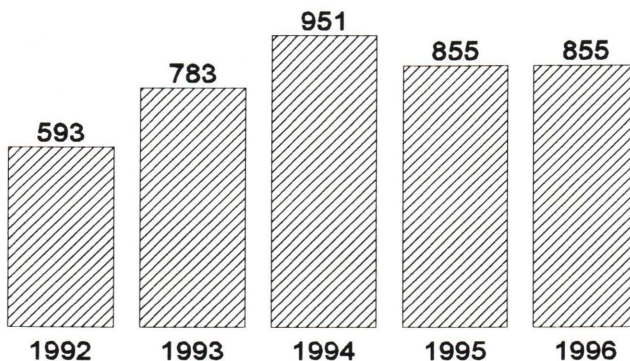
John T. McCullough



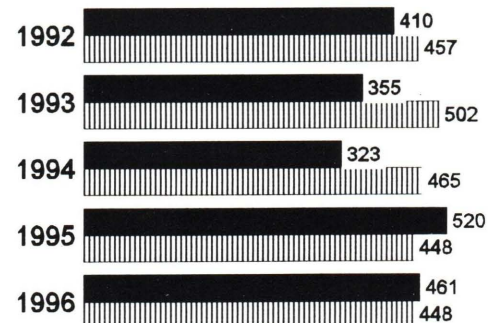
Fourth District - Supreme Court Building
Completed in 1908 (Herbert Georg photo)

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories

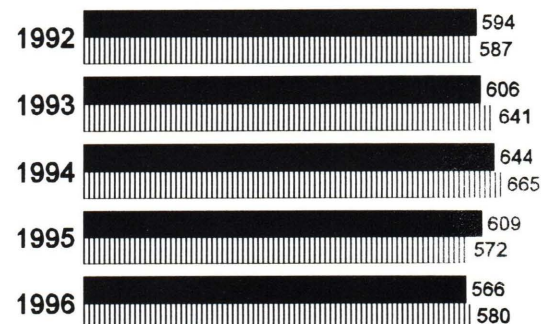


Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

Civil Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

FIFTH DISTRICT



Circuits (Counties):

1st (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, & Williamson)

2nd (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, & White)

3rd (Bond & Madison)

4th (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, & Shelby)

20th (Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, & Washington)

District Population:

1,303,575 (1996 est.)

**14th & Main Street
Mt. Vernon, IL (62864)
(618) 242-3120**

*Louis Costa, Clerk
James Sanders,
Research Director*

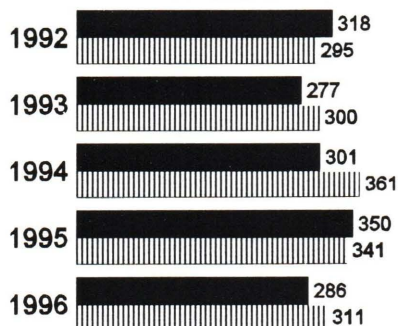
APPELLATE JUDGES

Clyde L. Kuehn, *
Presiding Judge

Charles W. Chapman
Richard P. Goldenhersh
Terrence J. Hopkins
Gordon E. Maag
Philip J. Rarick
Thomas M. Welch

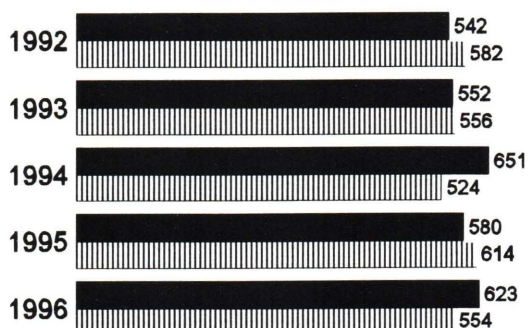
*circuit judge
assigned
to the
appellate
court

Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

Civil Caseload



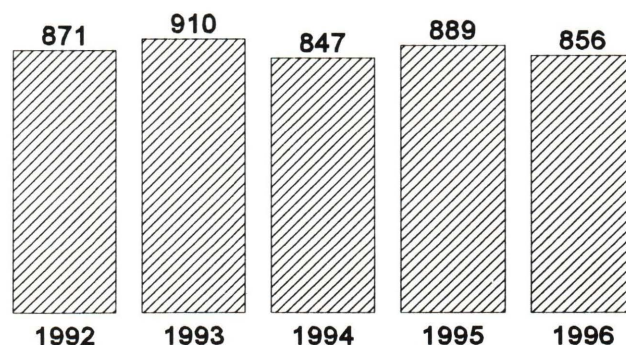
■ Disposed ▨ Filed



Fifth District Courthouse - Mt. Vernon
Completed in 1857 (John J. Flood photo)

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories



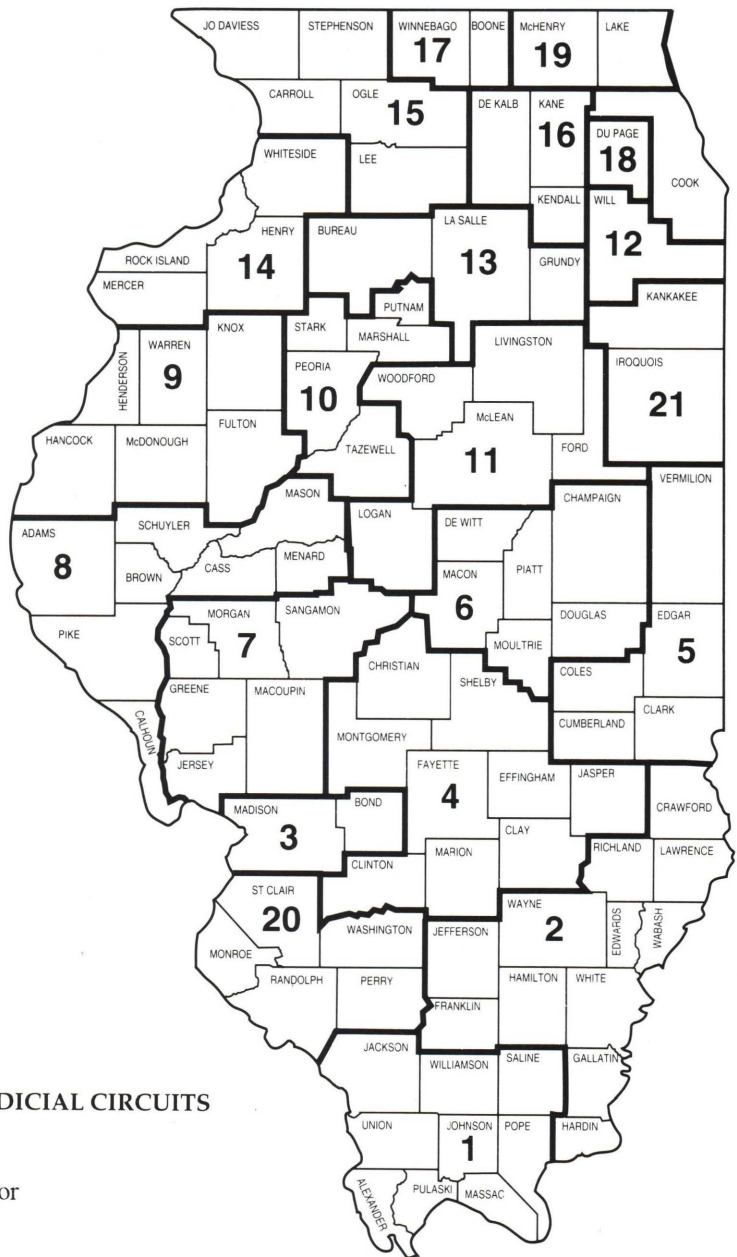
The court of "original jurisdiction" is the circuit court. There are twenty-two circuits in the state, three of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, and Du Page). The remaining nineteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.

The circuit court can decide, with few exceptions, any kind of case. The exceptions are redistricting of the general assembly and the ability of the governor to serve or resume office. The circuit court also shares jurisdiction with the supreme court to hear cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus. However, if the supreme court chooses to exercise its jurisdiction over these cases, the circuit court may not decide them. Finally, the circuit court also reviews administrative orders from certain state agencies.

There are two kinds of judges in the circuit court: circuit judges and associate judges. Circuit judges are elected for six years, may be retained by voters for additional six year terms, and can hear any kind of case. Circuit judges are elected on a circuit-wide basis or from the county where they reside. In Cook County, circuit judges are elected from the entire county or as resident judges from each of the fifteen subcircuits within the county. Associate judges are appointed by circuit judges, under supreme court rules, for a four-year term. An associate judge can hear any case, except criminal cases punishable by a prison term of one year or more, unless the associate judge has received approval from the supreme court to hear other criminal cases.

When needed, the supreme court has the authority to assign a circuit or associate judge temporarily to a different circuit. A retired judge who agrees can be assigned by the supreme court to hear cases. At the end of 1996 there were 824 judges in the circuit courts -- 492 circuit judges and 332 associate judges.

Circuit judges in a circuit elect one of their members to serve as chief circuit court judge. Cases are assigned to a circuit or associate judge by the chief judge who has general administrative authority in the circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the supreme court.



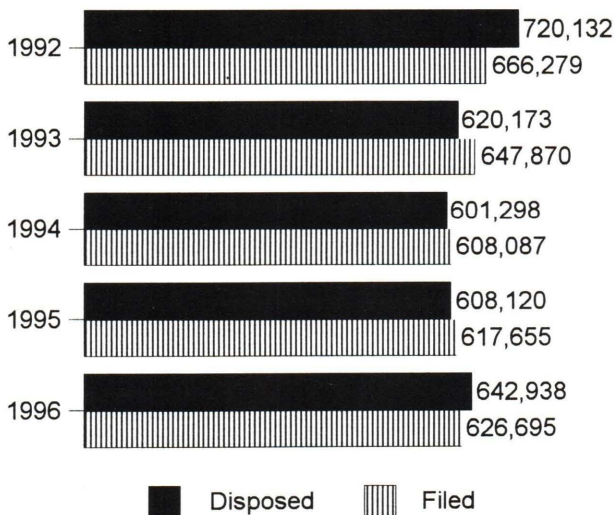
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

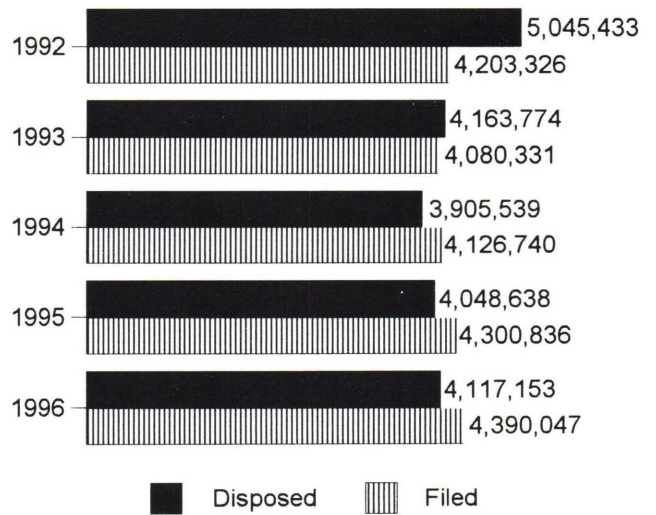
Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The conference meets regularly to consider problems relating to the administration of the circuit courts and other matters referred to the conference by the supreme court. The twenty-two chief judges are members of the conference. In 1996, Judge John W. Rapp Jr., from the fifteenth circuit, served as chair and Judge Michael R. Weber, from the fourth circuit, served as vice-chair.

Conference Committees: Child Support Advisory Committee; Court Reporting Committee; Committee on Management of Judicial Personnel; Juvenile Committee; Prison Committee; Probation Committee; and the Ad Hoc Committee to Consider Possible Revisions to Article V of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules and to the Uniform Citation and Complaint Form. Among the Conference's many activities during the year were amendments to many Article V Rules, the approval of one new traffic safety program, and the proposal of a uniform sentencing order.

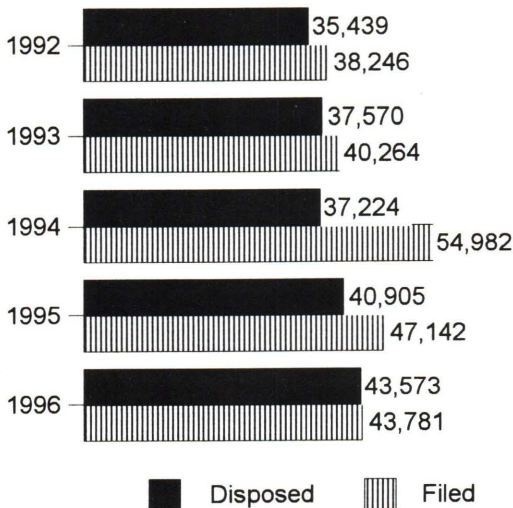
Civil Cases



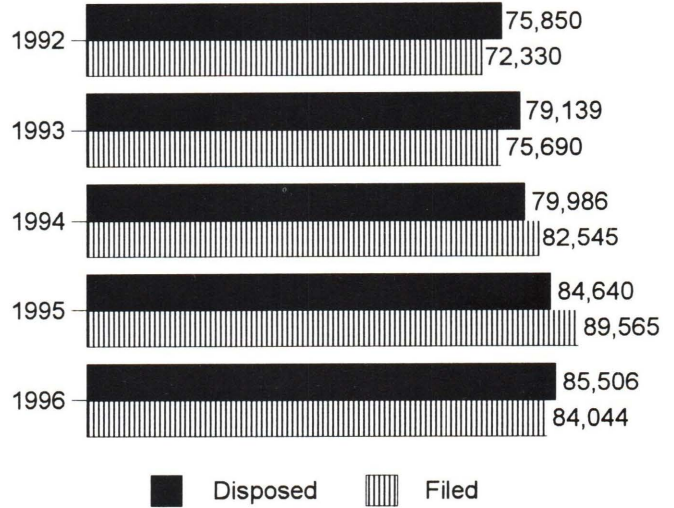
Total Cases



Juvenile Cases



Felony Cases

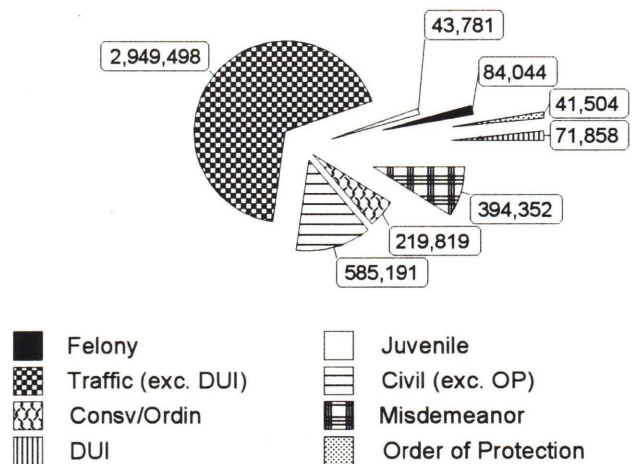


CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: lawsuits for monetary damages; **arbitration**; **small claims** (amounts up to \$2,500); **chancery** (e.g., title to real property, injunctions, and construction of wills or trusts); **miscellaneous remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); **probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **order of protection** (petition for order of protection filed separately from an existing case); **dissolution** (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); **mental health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **eminent domain** (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); **municipal corporation and tax** (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); **adoptions**; **family** (e.g., proceedings to establish parent-child relationship and actions relating to child support). **CRIMINAL:** **felony** (e.g., a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison) and **misdemeanor**. **OTHER:** **ordinance** and **conservation** violations, and **traffic** (e.g., excluding parking tickets but including DUI). **JUVENILE:** **abuse and neglect**, **delinquent**, and **other** (e.g., a minor who requires authoritative intervention).

1996 Total Cases Filed

By Category



Donald P. O'Connell
Chief Judge
2600 R. J. Daley Ctr.
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population
5,096,540 (1996 est)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
Peter Bakakos
Miriam D. Balanoff
Patricia Banks
Ronald J. P. Banks
Frank W. Barbaro
Francis Barth
Ronald F. Bartkowicz
Carole K. Bellows
Gerald C. Bender
Vincent Bentivenga
Richard B. Berland
Andrew Berman
Robert W. Bertucci
Paul P. Biebel Jr.
Janice L. Bierman
Richard J. Billik Jr.
Robert V. Boharic
Michael B. Bolan
Lester A. Bonaguro
Everette A. Braden
John D. Brady
Cynthia Brim
Philip L. Bronstein
Rodney Hughes Brooks
Clarence Bryant
Henry A. Budzinski
Jerome T. Burke
Edward R. Burr
Bernetta D. Bush
Diane Gordon Cannon
Thomas F. Carmody Jr.
Robert L. Cepero
Thomas R. Chiola
Evelyn B. Clay
Mary Ellen Coghlan
Judith Cohen
Sharon Johnson Coleman
Claudia G. Conlon
Maureen E. Connors
Joan M. Corboy
Jacqueline P. Cox
Clayton J. Crane
Wilbur E. Crooks
Robert E. Cusack
Michael F. Czaja
Daniel P. Darcy
Thomas M. Davy
David Delgado
Donald M. Devlin
Barbara J. Disko
Christopher J. Donnelly
David Donnersberger
Deborah M. Dooling
Loretta C. Douglas
Jennifer Duncan-Brice
Arthur L. Dunne
Thomas P. Durkin
James D. Egan
Lynn M. Egan
Glynn J. Elliott Jr.
Richard J. Elrod

Timothy C. Evans
Candace J. Fabri
Raymond A. Figueroa
Edward G. Finnegan
Thomas R. Fitzgerald
Kathy M. Flanagan
Thomas E. Flanagan
James P. Flannery Jr.
Philip A. Fleischman
John J. Fleming
Susan G. Fleming
Lester D. Foreman
Allen A. Freeman
Margaret J. O'Mara Frossard
Raymond Funderburk
Rodolfo Garcia
Sheldon Gardner
Vincent M. Gaughan
James J. Gavin
Adrienne M. Geary
Michael B. Getty
Kenneth L. Gillis
Francis W. Glowacki
Allen S. Goldberg
Francis X. Golniewicz
Robert E. Gordon
Leonard R. Grazian

James J. Heyda
Cheryl A. Hilliard
Ronald A. Himel
Michael J. Hogan
Leo E. Holt
Vanessa A. Hopkins
Garritt E. Howard
Cheyrl D. Ingram
Moshe Jacobius
Aaron Jaffe
Raymond L. Jagielski
Dorothy F. Jones
Rickey Jones
Sidney A. Jones III
Daniel E. Jordan
Edward R. Jordan
Michael S. Jordan
James J. Jorzak
Aubrey F. Kaplan
Themis N. Karnezis
Joseph G. Kazmierski Jr.
Daniel J. Kelley
Carol A. Kelly
Michael J. Kelly
James W. Kennedy
Kathleen G. Kennedy
Dorothy K. Kinnaird

Ian H. Levin
Leonard L. Levin
David G. Lichtenstein
Daniel M. Locallo
Gay-Lloyd Lott
Michele F. Lowrance
Stuart F. Lubin
Marvin P. Luckman
Daniel J. Lynch
John K. Madden
William D. Maddux
William O. Maki
Patricia M. Martin
Edward H. Marsalek
Veronica B. Mathein
Margaret Stanton McBride
Carol Pearce McCarthy
James P. McCarthy
Barbara A. McDonald
Susan J. McDunn
John A. McElligott
Patrick E. McGann
Janice R. McGaughey
Kathleen M. McGury
Paddy H. McNamara
Judy Mitchell-Davis
Anthony S. Montelione
Colleen McSweeney
Moore
John J. Moran
Loretta Hall Morgan
John E. Morrissey
Mary A. Mulhern
Lisa Ruble Murphy
Michael J. Murphy
Sheila M. Murphy
Elliott Muse Jr.
Marya T. Nega
Richard E. Neville
Benjamin E. Novoselsky
Julia M. Nowicki
Thomas E. Nowinski
Stuart A. Nudelman
Donald J. O'Brien Jr.
Edward P. O'Brien
Denise M. O'Malley
James P. O'Malley
William P. O'Malley
William D. O'Neal
Ronald W. Olson
Frank Orlando
Stuart E. Palmer
Thomas P. Panichi
Daniel Pascale
Sebastian T. Patti
William M. Phelan
Edward N. Pietrucha
Edmund Ponce de Leon
William P. Prendergast
Lee Preston
James S. Quinlan Jr.
Robert J. Quinn
Thomas P. Quinn
Ellis E. Reid
Ralph Reyna
James L. Rhodes
Barbara A. Riley
Daniel A. Riley
James G. Riley
Ronald C. Riley
John W. Rogers
Maureen Durkin Roy
Susan Ruscitti-Grussel
James T. Ryan
Nancy S. Salyers
Richard L. Samuels



Criminal Court Building

Albert Green
Llwelllyn L. Greene-Thapedi
Patrick S. Grossi
John W. Gustafson
Catherine M. Haberkorn
Shelvin L. Hall
Sophia H. Hall
Marsha D. Hayes
Curtis Heaston
James F. Henry
Thomas A. Hett

James B. Klein
Herman Knell
Robert J. Kowalski
Walter J. Kowalski
Robert W. Krop
William G. Lacy
Bertina E. Lampkin
Joanne L. Lanigan
Willard J. Lassers
Jeffrey Lawrence
Marjorie C. Laws

OF COOK COUNTY

District)

Leida J. Gonzalez Santiago
Drella C. Savage
Stephen A. Schiller
Nancy Drew Sheehan
Lon W. Shultz
Henry R. Simmons Jr.
Shelvin Singer
Frank M. Siracusa
James G. Smith
Irwin J. Solganick
David P. Sterba
Victoria A. Stewart
Earl E. Strayhorn
Jane Louis Stuart
Arthur A. Sullivan
Daniel J. Sullivan
Harold W. Sullivan
Sharon M. Sullivan
Fred G. Suria Jr.
Donald J. Suriano
Shelley Sutker-Dermer
William Taylor
Lawrence Terrell
Mary M. Thomas
Karen T. Tobin
Amanda S. Toney
Cornelius E. Toole
Michael P. Toomin
Dean M. Trafelet
Charles M. Travis
Edna Turkington
Joseph J. Urso
James M. Varga
John V. Virgilio
Kenneth J. Wadas
Richard F. Walsh
John A. Ward
Cyril J. Watson
Daniel S. Weber
Alexander P. White
Willie M. Whiting
Shelli D. Williams
Camille E. Willis
E. Kenneth Wright Jr.
Stephen R. Yates
Anthony L. Young
James A. Zafiratos
Frank G. Zelezinski
Susan F. Zwick

Associate Judges:

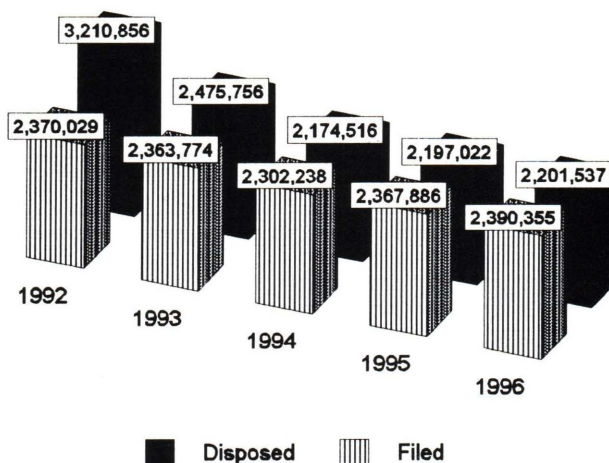
Sam L. Amirante
William J. Aukstik
Reginald H. Baker
Robert P. Bastone
Consuelo E. Bedoya
John M. Berry
Preston L. Bowie Jr.
Stephen Y. Brodhay
Gary L. Brownfield
Harry R. Buoscio
Eugene C. Campion
Brent F. Carlson
Lawrence W. Carroll
Joseph N. Casciato
Donna L. Cervini
Carl J. Cipolla
Gloria G. Coco
George W. Cole
Thomas J. Condon
Rosaland M. Crandell
Abishi C. Cunningham
Ronald S. Davis
Frank DeBoni
Julia Quinn Dempsey
Dennis A. Dernbach

Grace G. Dickler
John J. DiVane
James G. Donegan
Richard E. Dowdle
Edward M. Fiala Jr.
Howard L. Fink
Lawrence P. Fox
Nello P. Gamberdino
Sheldon C. Garber
Edwin A. Gausselin
Marvin E. Gavin
Francis A. Gembala
Will E. Gierach

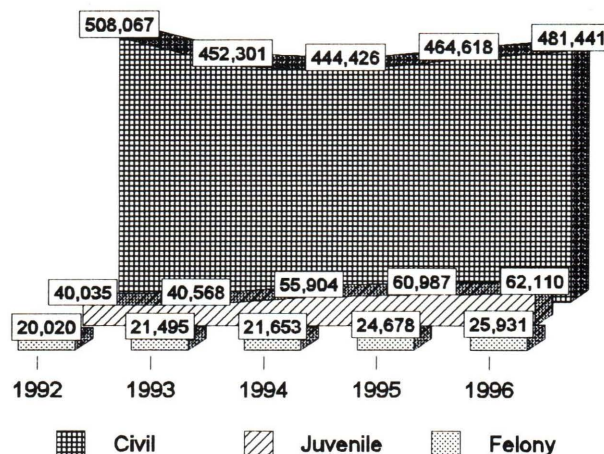
Miriam E. Harrison
William J. Hibbler
Earl B. Hoffenberg
Ann Houser
Arthur L. Janura Jr.
Sandi G. Johnson-Speh
Jordan Kaplan
Pamela G. Karahalios
Richard A. Kavitt
Lynne Kawamoto
Richard S. Kelly
Carol A. Kipperman
Randy A. Kogan

Clarence S. Lipnick
Joseph M. Macellaio
Ronald E. Magnes
Jeffrey A. Malak
John J. Mannion
Wendell P. Marbly
Charles M. May
John F. McBride
Brendan J. McCooley
James P. McCourt
Martin E. McDonough
Clifford L. Meacham
Frank W. Meekins
Daniel R. Miranda
George M. Morrissey
J. Patrick Morse
James V. Murphy II
Michael J. Murray
Paul J. Nealis
Robert F. Nix
Jerome M. Orbach
Marcia B. Orr
Alfred J. Paul
Arthur C. Perivolidis
Nicholas T. Pomaro
Michael J. Pope
Charles E. Porcellino
Dennis J. Porter
Paul P. Preston
Joan M. Pucillo
Robert R. Retke
Wayne D. Rhine
Edwin J. Richardson
Mary K. Rochford
Gerald T. Rohrer
Joseph H. Romano
Arthur Rosenblum
James J. Ryan
Stanley J. Sacks
Marcus R. Salone
James M. Schreier
John J. Scotillo
Michael F. Sheehan Jr.
Paul M. Sheridan
Robert M. Smierciak
Susan Snow
John M. Sorrentino
Oliver M. Spurlock
James F. Stack
Marjan P. Staniec
Michael W. Stuttley
Thomas R. Sumner
Timothy J. Szwed
Thomas M. Tucker
William F. Ward Jr.
John A. Wasilewski
Daniel G. Welter
LaBrenda E. White
Gene Wilens
Walter M. Williams
Gerald T. Winiacki
William S. Wood
Leo F. Wrenn
Willie B. Wright
Michael C. Zissman

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Daniel T. Gillespie
Rene Goier
John B. Grogan
Gilbert J. Grossi
Perry J. Gulbrandsen
Calvin H. Hall
R. Morgan Hamilton

Thaddeus L. Kowalski
Lambros J. Kutrubis
Richard A. LaCien
John G. Laurie
Mitchell Leikin
Philip S. Lieb
James B. Linn

FIRST CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Alexander (Cairo)
Jackson (Murphysboro)
Johnson (Vienna)
Massac (Metropolis)
Pope (Golconda)
Pulaski (Mound City)
Saline (Harrisburg)
Union (Jonesboro)
Williamson (Marion)

Circuit Judges: Donnie D. Bigler, Mark H. Clarke, Ronald R. Eckiss, Terry J. Foster, Michael J. Henshaw, Donald Lowery, Paul S. Murphy, George M. Oros, Phillip G. Palmer Sr., William G. Schwartz, Bruce D. Stewart, David W. Watt Jr., James R. Williamson
Associate Judges: Rodney A. Clutts, Kimberly L. Dahlen, Thomas H. Jones, Everett D. Kimmel, C. David Nelson, William H. Wilson

Stephen L. Spomer
Chief Judge
Williamson County
Courthouse
200 Jefferson Street
Marion, IL 62959

Circuit Population:
217,074
 (1996 est)

SECOND CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

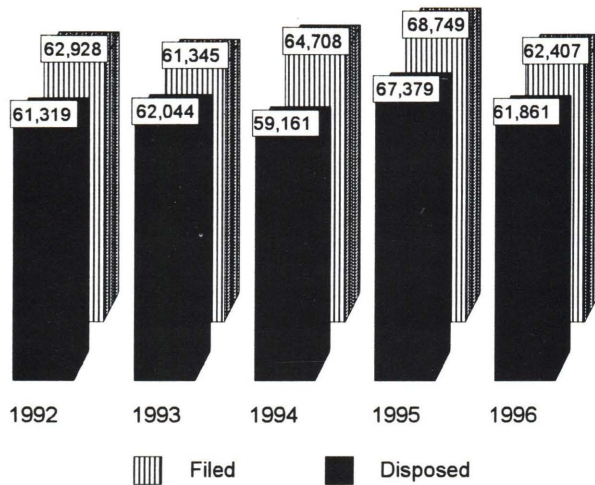
Crawford (Robinson)
Edwards (Albion)
Franklin (Benton)
Gallatin (Shawneetown)
Hamilton (McLeansboro)
Hardin (Elizabethtown)
Jefferson (Mount Vernon)
Lawrence (Lawrenceville)
Richland (Olney)
Wabash (Mount Carmel)
Wayne (Fairfield)
White (Carmi)

Thomas H. Sutton
Chief Judge
Jefferson County
Courthouse
P.O. Box 1197
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

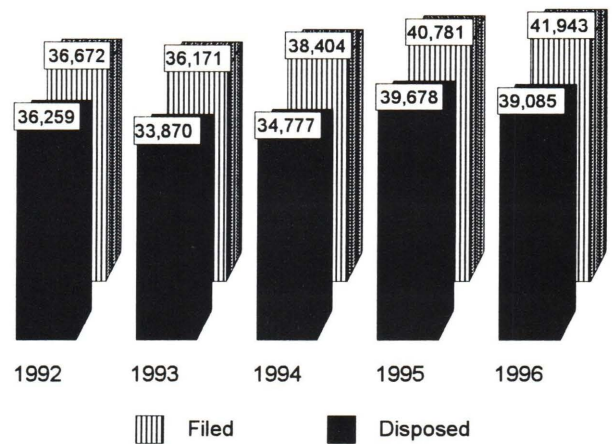
Circuit Population:
206,863
 (1996 est)

Circuit Judges: Larry O. Baker, David M. Correll, Don A. Foster, Terry H. Gamber, Bennie Joe Harrison, Robert M. Hopkins, Robert M. Keenan Jr., Loren P. Lewis, John I. Lundmark, Patrick F. McLaughlin, Charles L. Quindry Jr., David L. Underwood, E. Kyle Vantrease, James M. Wexstten
Associate Judges: Kathleen M. Alling, Leo T. Desmond, James V. Hill, Stephen G. Sawyer, George W. Timberlake

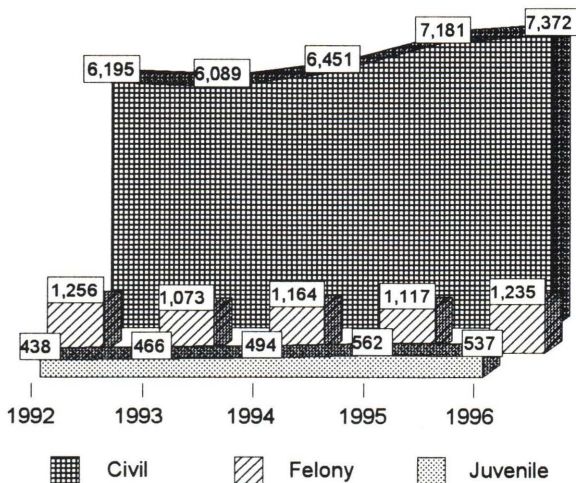
Total Caseload



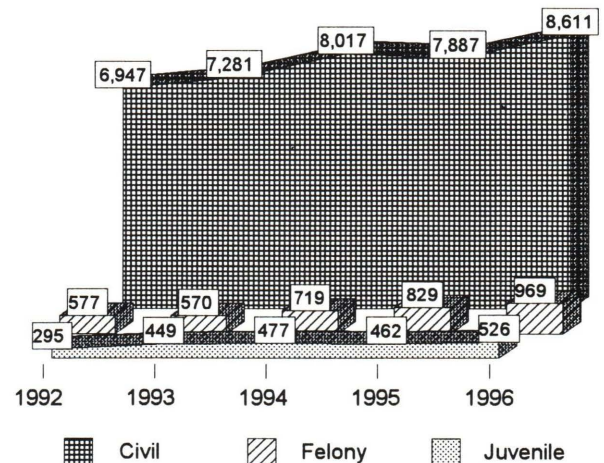
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRD CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Bond (Greenville)

Madison (Edwardsville)

Circuit Judges:

John L. DeLaurenti,
Edward C. Ferguson, Phillip J. Kardis,
J. Lawrence Keshner,
A. Andreas Matoesian,
George J. Moran Jr., P. J. O'Neill,
Charles V. Romani Jr.

Associate Judges:

Ellar Duff, Wendell Durr,
James Hackett, Robert P. Hennessey,
David R. Herndon,
Lola P. Maddox, Lewis E. Mallott,
Michael J. Meehan, Ann Callis Rongey

Nicholas G. Byron
Chief Judge
Madison County
Courthouse
155 North Main, #410
Edwardsville, IL
62025

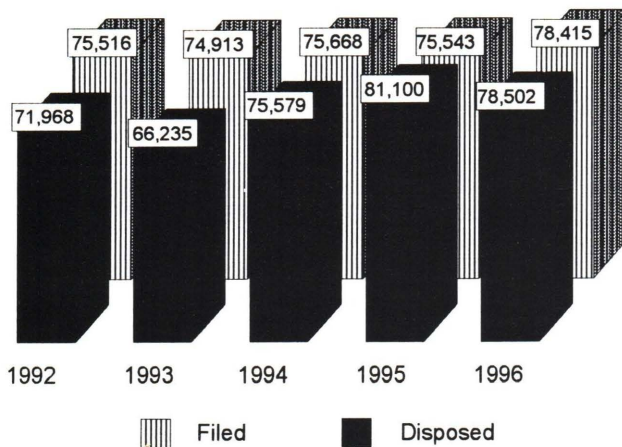
Circuit Population:
273,076
(1996 est)



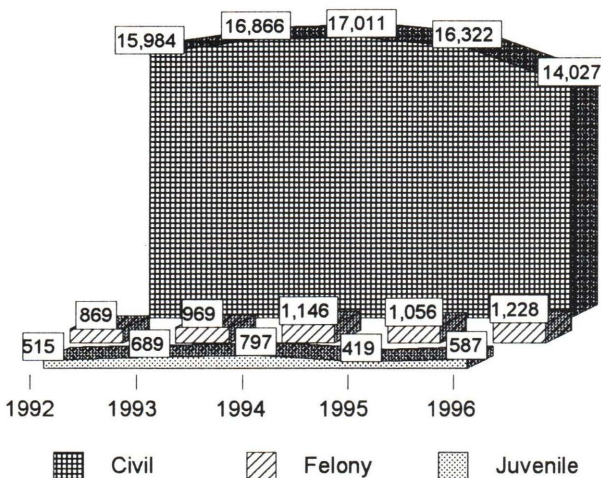
Sangamon County Complex
Springfield

Established in January 1821 and named after the Potawatomi word for "land of plenty to eat," it was several months before someone added the "n" to the end of its name. The first courthouse was built in April of that year in a field near John and Mary Kelly's cabin close to Spring Creek. This one-story log and mortar building was replaced by a wooden building at a different location in July 1826. Five years later the third courthouse, a two-story brick structure with a cupola on top, was built on the public square. In 1837 the "Long Nine," all over six feet tall (including Abe Lincoln), succeeded in getting the capital moved from Vandalia to Springfield. The courthouse was razed to make room for what is now the Old State Capitol Building. From 1837 until 1845, court was held in a building rented from Ninian Edwards, the former governor. In 1845, another two-story brick courthouse, the fourth, was built. When the current capitol was completed, the county moved into the old capitol building which became the fifth courthouse. In 1899, the building was raised eleven feet and a third story added, a feat which was reported to take only 12 days to complete. The old capitol served as the courthouse until 1966 when the sixth courthouse was ready for use. The seventh courthouse above was dedicated in July 1991. (Fischer - Wisnosky Architects Inc. photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Woodford County Courthouse
Eureka

Woodford was the last of seven counties established during 1841 and is named after a county in Kentucky. Versailles was the temporary county seat until 1843 when a state-appointed commission selected Hanover, later renamed Metamora. The first county courthouse (now a state historic site) was built there in 1845. It was a two-story structure in the southern colonial style with bricks made in local kilns, lime and mortar from Kickapoo Bluffs, and wood cut at Partridge Point. Competition for the county seat was heavy. In 1867, El Paso tried to wrestle the seat away from Metamora by offering \$30,000 towards the cost of a new courthouse but lost the election by 10 votes. Two years later Eureka tried but Metamora prevailed. In 1873, Roanoke was able to muster a majority of votes cast, 1,665 to 1,628, but folks in Metamora won in court where it was decided that a majority of voters, not votes cast, was needed to win. Eleven years later, Roanoke tried again but lost. In 1894, Eureka won the election thanks to the efforts of a bipartisan committee. But Metamora citizens sued and in 1896 the supreme court ruled in favor of Eureka. The cornerstone for the county's second courthouse above was laid on August 12, 1897. The citizens of Eureka donated the clock in 1904. (Woodford County Historical Society photo)

FOURTH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Christian (Taylorville)
Clay (Louisville)
Clinton (Carlyle)
Effingham (Effingham)
Fayette (Vandalia)
Jasper (Newton)
Marion (Salem)
Montgomery (Hillsboro)
Shelby (Shelbyville)

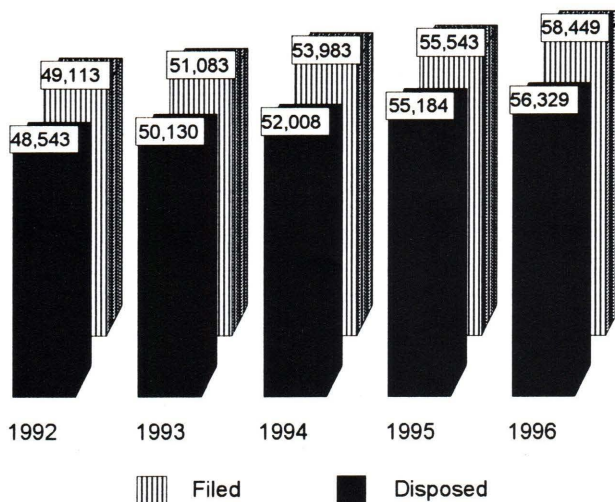
Michael R. Weber
Chief Judge
Montgomery County
Courthouse
120 N. Main St., #231
Hillsboro, IL 62049

Circuit Population:
245,843
 (1996 est)

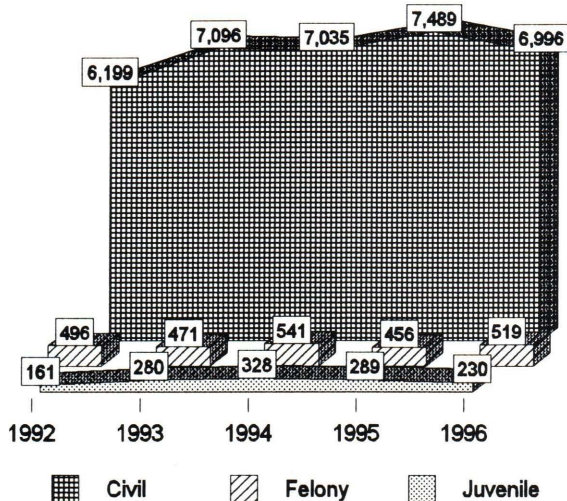
Circuit Judges:

Richard H. Brummer,
 John P. Coady, Patrick L. Duke, Patrick J. Hitpas,
 Dennis M. Huber, Michael P. Kiley, Kathleen P. Moran,
 David L. Sauer, S. Gene Schwarm, Steven P. Seymour,
 Ronald D. Spears **Associate Judges:**
 James R. Harvey, Mark M. Joy, Dennis Middendorff,
 Harold H. Pennock III, David W. Slater, Sherri L.E. Tungate

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



FIFTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Clark (Marshall)
Coles (Charleston)
Cumberland (Toledo)
Edgar (Paris)
Vermilion (Danville)

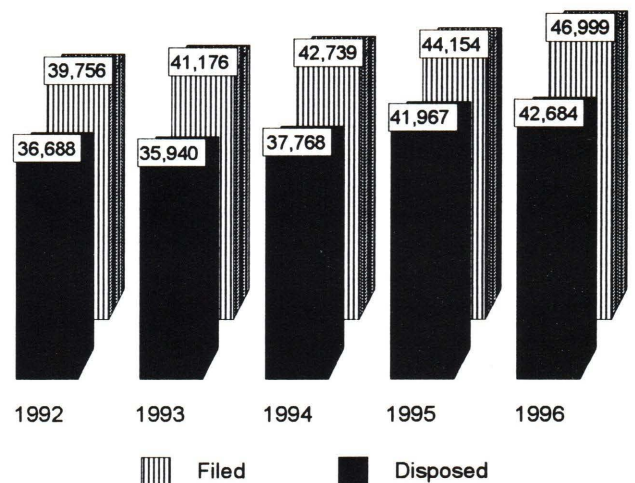
Richard E. Scott
Chief Judge
Edgar County
Courthouse
Paris, IL 61944

Circuit Population:
185,292
 (1996 est)

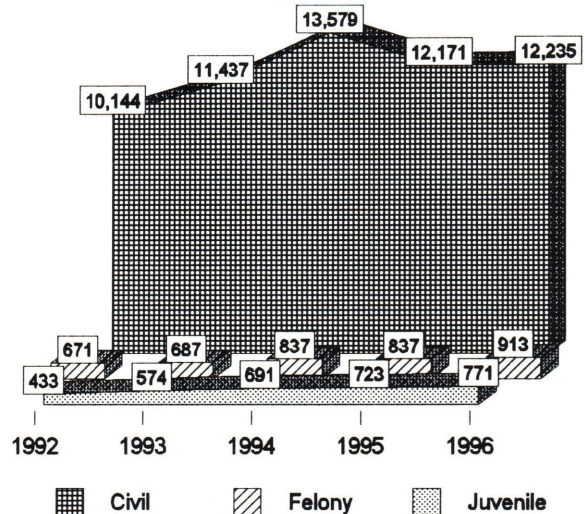
Circuit Judges:

Dale A. Cini, Robert B. Cochonour,
 Thomas J. Fahey, Gary W. Jacobs, Paul C. Komada,
 John P. O'Rourke, Ralph S. Pearman,
 Tracy W. Resch, Ashton C. Waller **Associate Judges:**
 H. Dean Andrews, James K. Borbely,
 Joseph Skowronski Jr., Gordon R. Stipp

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



SIXTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Champaign (Urbana)
De Witt (Clinton)
Douglas (Tuscola)
Macon (Decatur)
Moultrie (Sullivan)
Piatt (Monticello)

John P. Shonkwiler
Chief Judge
Piatt County
Courthouse
Room 306
Monticello, IL 61856

Circuit Population:
350,078
 (1996 est)

Circuit Judges:

Arnold F. Blockman, Harry E. Clem,
 John L. Davis, John R. DeLaMar,
 Thomas J. Difanis, Dan L. Flannell,
 John K. Greanias, James A. Hendrian,
 Frank W. Lincoln, George S. Miller,
 Jerry L. Patton, Stephen H. Peters, John G. Townsend

Associate Judges: Holly F. Clemons, Scott B. Diamond, Ann A.
 Einhorn, Jeffrey B. Ford, Paul M. Francis, Michael Q. Jones, Theodore
 E. Paine, Donald R. Parkinson, Arthur F. Powers Jr., Warren A.
 Sappington, Timothy J. Steadman

SEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Greene (Carrollton)
Jersey (Jerseyville)
Macoupin (Carlinville)
Morgan (Jacksonville)
Sangamon (Springfield)
Scott (Winchester)

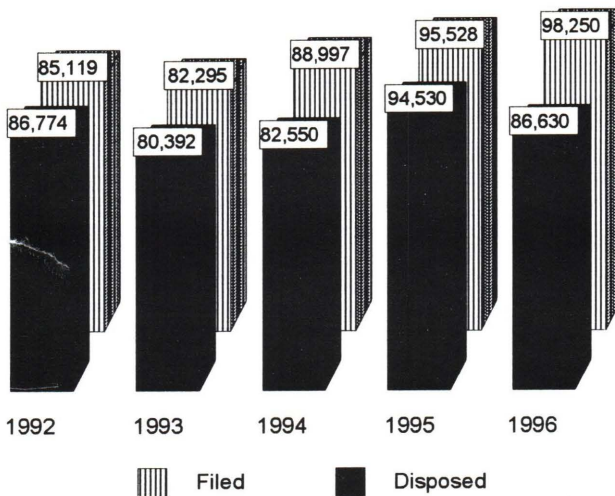
Sue E. Myerscough
Chief Judge
Sangamon County
Complex
200 S. 9th Street
Springfield, IL 62701

Circuit Population:
319,673
 (1996 est)

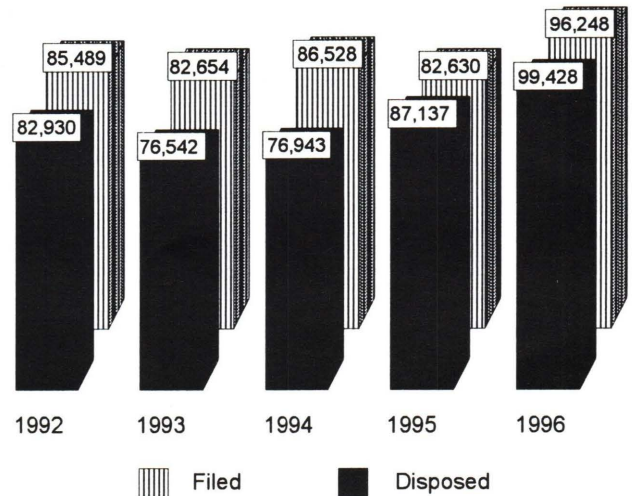
Circuit Judges: Thomas R. Appleton,
 J. David Bone, Donald M. Cadagin,
 Thomas P. Carmody, James W. Day,
 Robert J. Eggers, Joseph P. Koval,
 Ronald F. Robinson, Thomas G. Russell,
 Jeanne E. Scott, Leo J. Zappa Jr.

Associate Judges: Diane L. Brunton, Robert T. Hall, Roger W. Holmes,
 Theodis P. Lewis, John A. Mehlick, Steven H. Nardulli, Tim P. Olson,
 George H. Ray, Dennis L. Schwartz, Stuart H. Shiffman

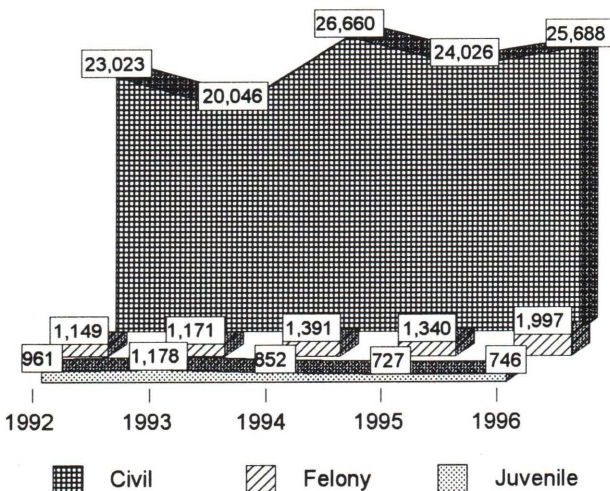
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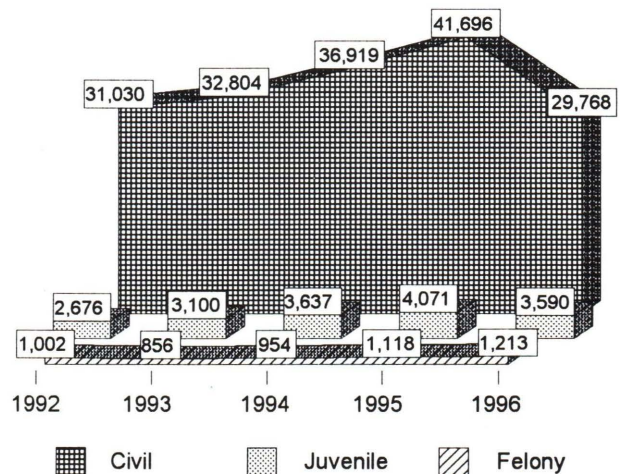
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Adams (Quincy)
Brown (Mount Sterling)
Calhoun (Hardin)
Cass (Virginia)
Mason (Havana)
Menard (Petersburg)
Pike (Pittsfield)
Schuyler (Rushville)

Circuit Judges: Thomas Brownfield,
Dennis K. Cashman, Richard Greenlief,
Carson D. Klitz, M. Carol Pope,
Fred W. Reither, Michael R. Roseberry, Mark A. Schuering,
David K. Slocum, Scott H. Walden

Associate Judges: Paul A. Kolodziej, Loren E. Schnack,
Arthur R. Strong, Chet W. Vahle, John C. Wooleyhan

Robert L. Welch
Chief Judge
Adams County
Courthouse
521 Vermont St.
Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population:
146,643
(1996 est)

NINTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Fulton (Lewistown)
Hancock (Carthage)
Henderson (Oquawka)
Knox (Galesburg)
McDonough (Macomb)
Warren (Monmouth)

Circuit Judges:

Harry C. Bulkeley,
Stephen G. Evans, Wm. D. Henderson,
David R. Hultgren,

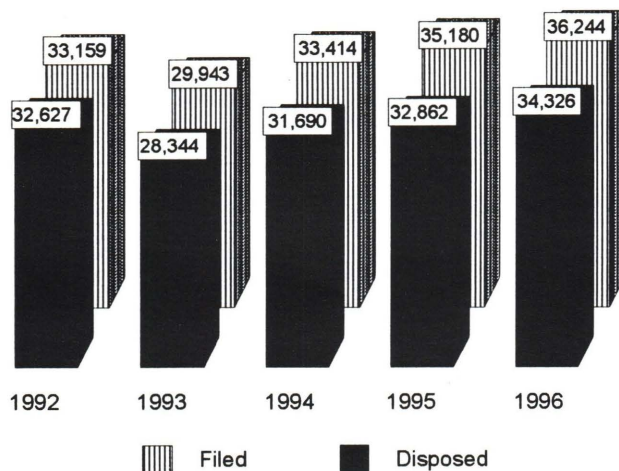
Stephen C. Mathers, James B. Stewart,

Associate Judges:
Ronald C. Tenold, Charles Wilhelm
Steven R. Bordner, John R. Clerkin, Larry W. Heiser,
Gregory K. McClintock, Patricia A. Walton

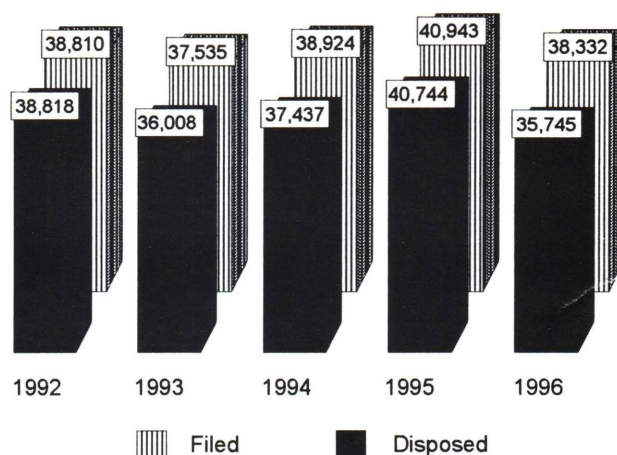
Richard C. Ripple
Chief Judge
McDonough County
Courthouse
Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population:
177,370
(1996 est)

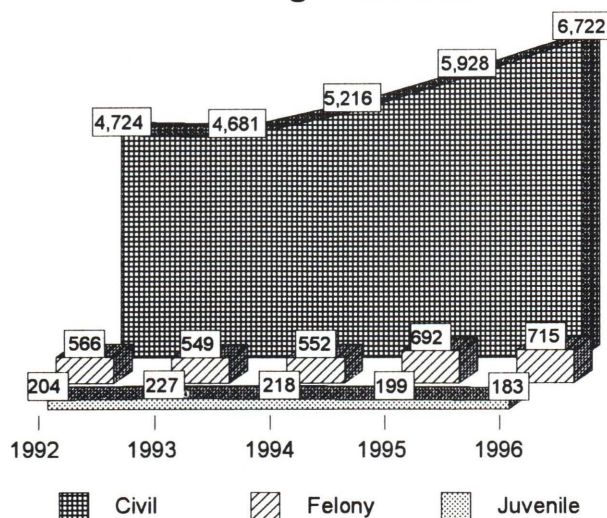
Total Caseload



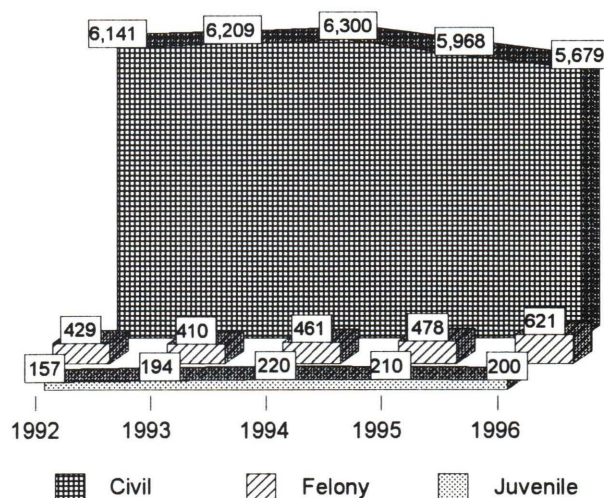
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Marshall (Lacon)
Peoria (Peoria)
Putnam (Hennepin)
Stark (Toulon)
Tazewell (Pekin)

Circuit Judges:

Robert A. Barnes Jr., John A. Barra,
 Bruce W. Black, Robert J. Cashen,
 Donald C. Courson,
 Richard E. Eagleton,
 Richard E. Grawey,
 Robert E. Manning, Scott A. Shore.

Joe R. Vespa **Associate Judges:** J. Peter Ault,
 Erik I. Blanc, C. Brett Bode, Stuart P. Borden, Michael E. Brandt,
 Glenn H. Collier, Thomas G. Ebel, Jerelyn D. Maher,
 Brian M. Nemenoff, E. Michael O'Brien, Rebecca R. Steenrod

John A. Gorman
Chief Judge
Peoria County
Courthouse
324 Main Street, #215
Peoria, IL 61602

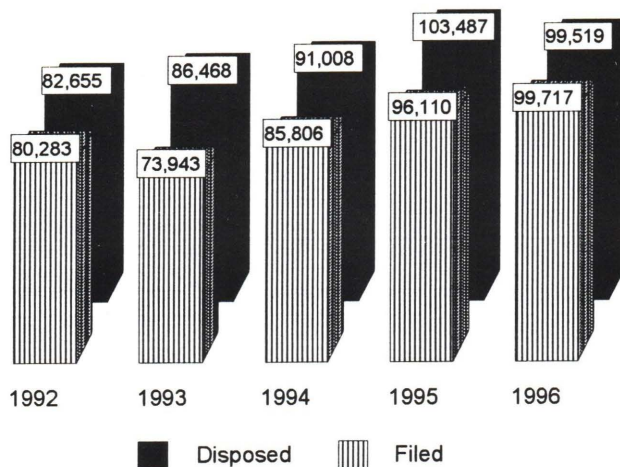
Circuit Population:
336,609
 (1996 est)



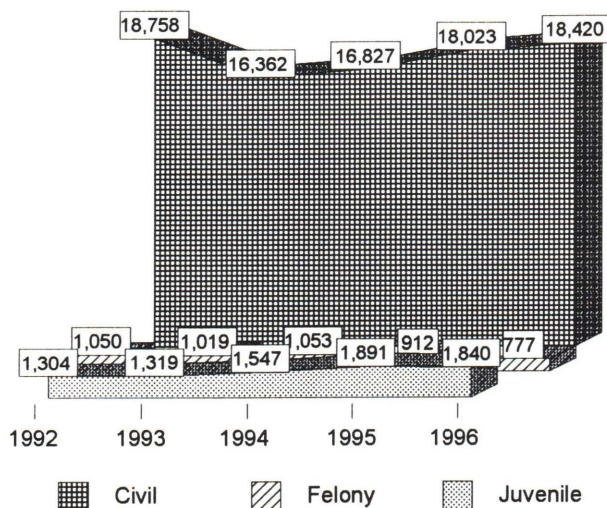
Grundy County Courthouse
 Morris

The county was established in 1841 and named in honor of Felix Grundy, a U. S. Senator from Tennessee and U. S. Attorney General. The first courthouse, made of hewn lumber instead of logs, was finished that same year. The second, a two-story courthouse made of Bedford stone, was completed in 1858. It was designed by Chicago architect John Murray Van Osdel, who also designed the McHenry County courthouse in Woodstock and the Governor's Mansion in Springfield. The third courthouse above was completed in 1913. Outer walls from the second courthouse were used for interior walls. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, spoke at the dedication ceremonies. Clarence Darrow appeared in court for the defense in the 1915 Munday case. Major remodeling occurred in 1958 and a new wing was added in 1976. Near the courthouse stands a twenty-foot cedar pole. It was erected by Pottawatomies on the tallest of nineteen mounds in the area to commemorate the exploits of Chief Nacquette. (Grundy County Historical Society photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Menard County Courthouse
 Petersburg

State Representative Abe Lincoln introduced the bill to create the county out of Sangamon County in 1839. After the bill passed, the legislature established a commission consisting of representatives from Tazewell, Morgan, and Fulton Counties to select the county seat. Petersburg, population 300, was selected in May of that year. While the first courthouse was being planned, county business was conducted in a storeroom and other places. In 1844, a two-story brick structure was completed and used for over fifty years. It was torn down in 1896. While the second and present courthouse above was being built, county commissioners conducted business at the opera house. The new three-story courthouse topped with a copper dome was completed and occupied in 1897. The county is named for French-Canadian Colonel Pierre Menard who served as presiding officer of the legislative council of the Illinois Territorial Legislature, and later was elected Illinois' first lieutenant governor. (Mark Metzger photo)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Ford (Paxton)
Livingston (Pontiac)
Logan (Lincoln)
McLean (Bloomington)
Woodford (Eureka)

Circuit Judges:

Richard M. Baner, Donald D. Bernardi,
William T. Caisley,
Gerald G. Dehner, Ronald C. Dozier,
John P. Freese, Charles E. Glennon,
Stephen R. Pacey, G. Michael Prall,
W. Charles Witte **Associate Judges:**
David L. Coogan, William D. DeCardy, Charles H. Frank,
Harold J. Frobish, Joseph H. Kelley, Elizabeth A. Robb

Luther H. Dearborn
Chief Judge
McLean County
Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front St.
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population:
260,191
(1996 est)

TWELFTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

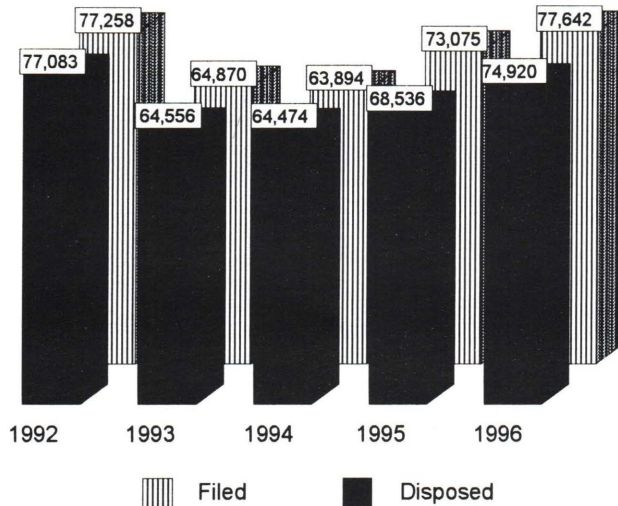
COUNTY (seat):
Will (Joliet)

Herman S. Haase
Chief Judge
Will County
Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson, #464
Joliet, IL 60431

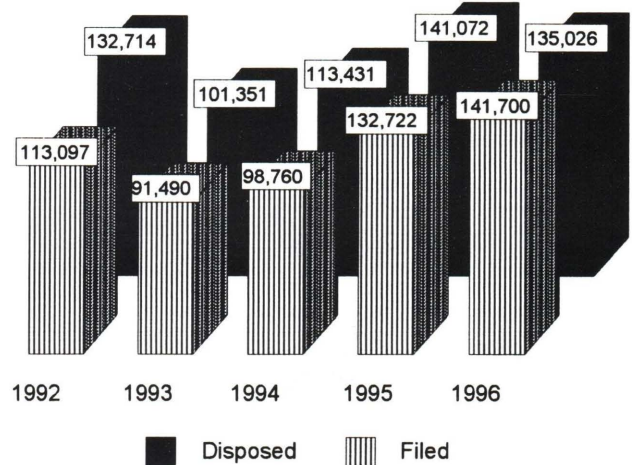
Circuit Population:
427,818
(1996 est)

Circuit Judges: Amy M. Bertani,
Gerald R. Kinney, Rodney B. Lechwar,
William R. Penn, Stephen D. White
Associate Judges: Barbara J. Badger,
Raymond A. Bolden, Vincent J. Cerri,
John F. Cirricione, Thomas M. Ewert,
Thomas Feehan, Edwin B. Grabiec,
Lawrence C. Gray, Kathleen G. Kallan, Ludwig J. Kuhar,
Robert C. Lorz, William G. McMenamin, Gilbert L. Niznik,
Daniel J. Rozak, Martin Rudman

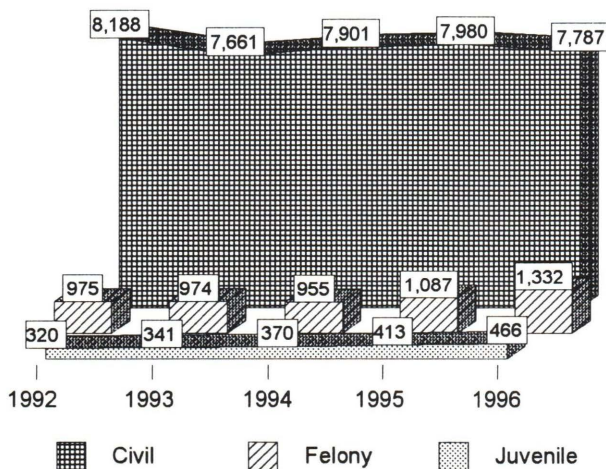
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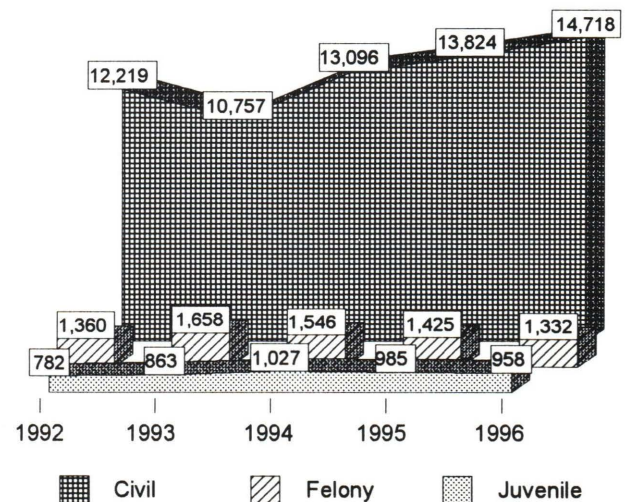
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Bureau (Princeton)

Grundy (Morris)

LaSalle (Ottawa)

Circuit Judges:

Robert H. Adcock, James A. Lanuti,

Louis J. Perona,

Cynthia M. Raccuglia,

Howard C. Ryan Jr.,

James J. Wimbiscus

Associate Judges:

William. P. Balestri.

William. R. Banich, James L. Brusatte, Robert C. Marsaglia

Robert L. Carter
Chief Judge
LaSalle County
Courthouse
119 W. Madison, #204
Ottawa, IL 61350

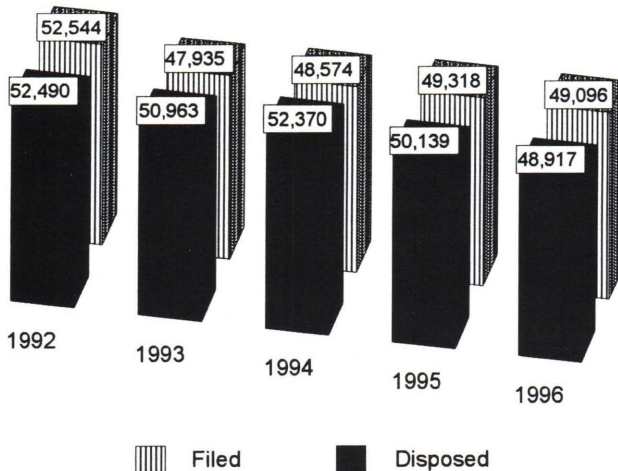
Circuit Population:
180,913
(1996 est)



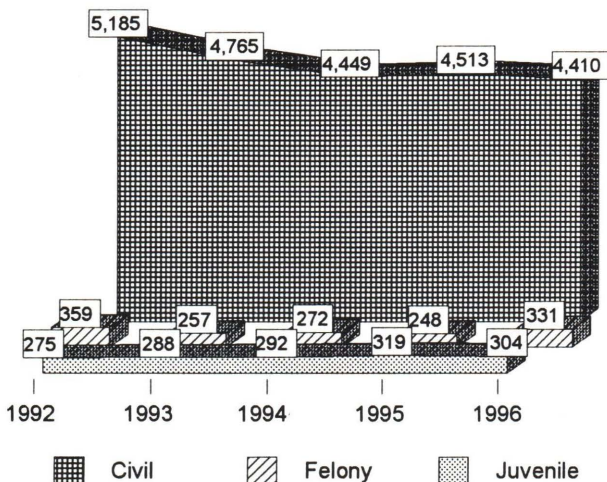
Lake County Court Annex
Waukegan

Lake County was created by an act of the state legislature in 1839 with Independence Grove (Libertyville) as the county seat. Two years later, the Circuit Court of Lake County was moved to Little Fort (Waukegan), which became the new county seat. In 1845 the first courthouse, a \$3,800 project, was completed and served as the seat of justice until 1875 when it burned to the ground. The county's second courthouse, a \$40,000 project, was built on the same location in 1878 and remodeled in 1924. It was demolished in 1967 to allow for the construction of a new, eleven million dollar county administration, courtroom, and jail facility which was dedicated in 1970. When a new jail was built in 1989, the previous jail was converted to a court annex. Dedicated in 1996, the annex provides office space for the circuit clerk and courtrooms. (Mary Carmody photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



St. Clair County Building
Belleville

Established in 1790, when part of the Northwest Territory, the county is named after Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Army after the Revolution and Governor of the U. S. Territory northwest of the Ohio River. The first of six courthouses, at Cahokia, was purchased in 1793 for the county's place of business. In 1814 county judges accepted George Blair's donation of his cornfield and surrounding land, the area then referred to as Clinton or Compton Hill, as the new county seat. Mr. Blair's home, a one-story log cabin, functioned as the second courthouse until 1817 when the third courthouse, a two-story frame building was completed. One year after Illinois became the twenty-first state, the area was incorporated as Belleville. The fourth courthouse, a two-story brick structure, was completed in 1831. At the start of the Civil War in 1861, the fifth courthouse, a two-story brick and stone structure, was completed for around \$115,000. In 1893 and 1910 additions nearly doubled the size of the building. Demolition began in 1971 to make way for the sixth courthouse above. Supreme Court Justice Joseph H. Goldenhersh gave the dedication address on May 1, 1976. (St. Clair County Public Building Commission photo)

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Henry (Cambridge)
Mercer (Aledo)
Rock Island (Rock Island)
Whiteside (Morrison)

Circuit Judges: Joseph F. Beatty,
Martin E. Conway Jr.,
Danny A. Dunagan, Susan B. Gende,
Jay M. Hanson, John D. O'Shea,
Timothy J. Slavin, Charles H. Stengel,
Ronald C. Taber, James T. Teros,
Larry S. Vandersnick

Associate Judges: Clarke C. Barnes,
John L. Bell, Thomas C. Berglund,
Michael P. Brinn, Dennis A. DePorter, John R. McClean Jr.,
Dana R. McReynolds, James J. Mesich, Vicki Wright

Jeffrey W. O'Connor
Chief Judge
Rock Island County
Courthouse
210 15th Street, #408
Rock Island, IL 61201

Circuit Population:
278,277
(1996 est)

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Carroll (Mount Carroll)
Jo Daviess (Galena)
Lee (Dixon)
Ogle (Oregon)
Stephenson (Freeport)

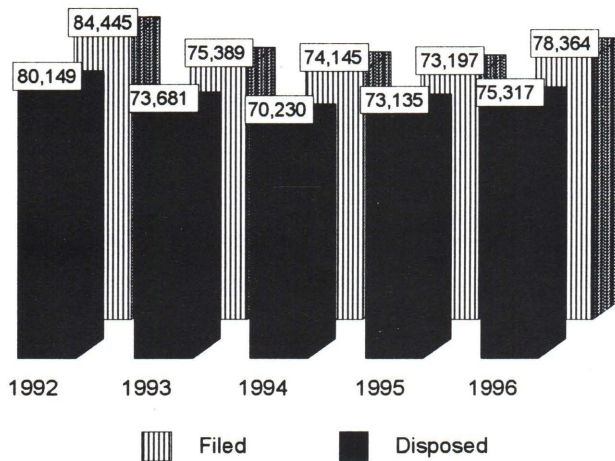
Circuit Judges: Barry R. Anderson,
David T. Fritts, Charles R. Hartman,
William A. Kelly,
Tomas M. Magdich,
Stephen C. Pemberton, John B. Roe

Associate Judges:
Richard E. DeMoss, Martin D. Hill,
David L. Jeffrey, Robin A. Minnis,
John E. Payne, Victor S. Sprengelmeyer

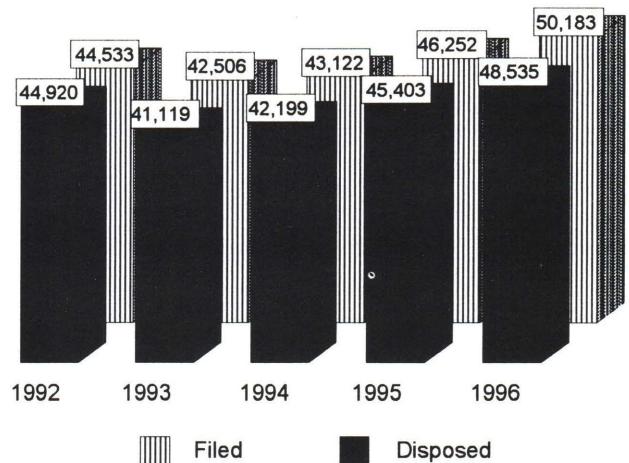
John W. Rapp Jr.
Chief Judge
Carroll County
Courthouse
301 North Main Street
Mt. Carroll, IL 61053

Circuit Population:
173,923
(1996 est)

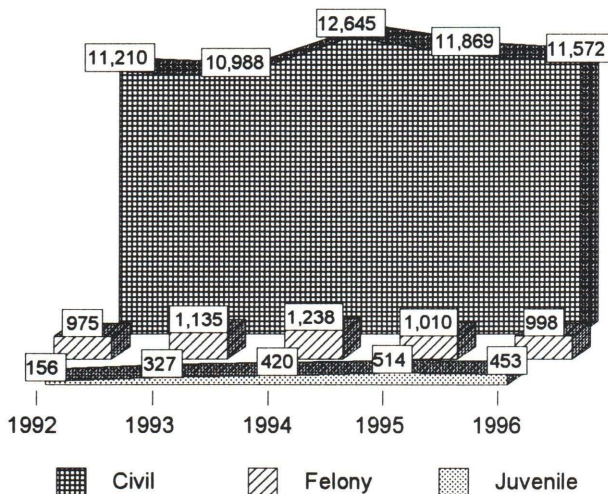
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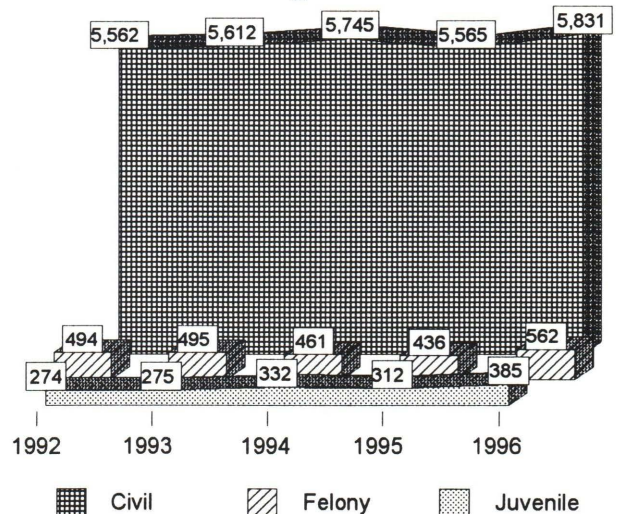
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

DeKalb (Sycamore)

Kane (Geneva)

Kendall (Yorkville)

Circuit Judges: F. Keith Brown, John W. Countryman, Phillip L. DiMarzio, Patrick J. Dixon, James T. Doyle, Melvin E. Dunn, Douglas R. Engel, Thomas E. Hogan, Pamela K. Jensen, Gene Nottolini, Barry E. Puklin, Timothy Q. Sheldon, Grant S. Wegner, James M. Wilson

Associate Judges: Judith M. Brawka, Franklin D. Brewe, James Donnelly, Wiley W. Edmondson, Roger W. Eichmeier, Donald J. Fabian, Patricia P. Golden, James C. Hallock, Donald C. Hudson, Robert L. Janes, Kurt Klein, Richard J. Larson, Thomas E. Mueller, John L. Petersen

R. Peter Grometer
Chief Judge
Kane County
Couthouse
100 S. Third Street
Geneva, IL 60134

Circuit Population:
500,958
(1996 est)

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Boone (Belvidere)

Winnebago (Rockford)

Robert G. Coplan
Chief Judge
Winnebago County
Courthouse
400 West State Street
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population:
302,262
(1996 est)

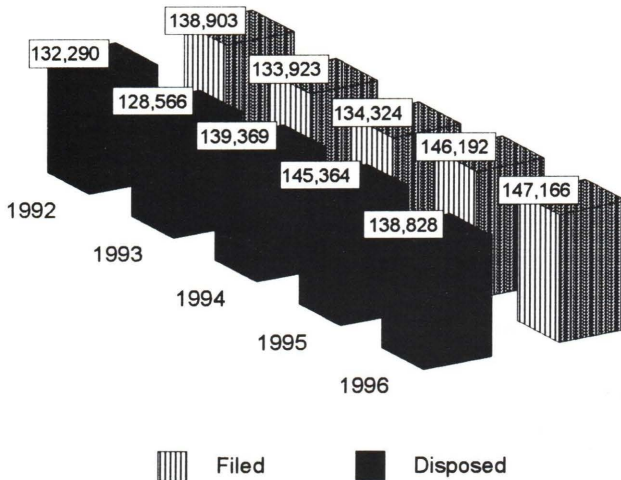
Circuit Judges:

Gerald F. Grubb, Frederick J. Kapala, Galyn W. Moehring, Michael R. Morrison, K. Craig Peterson, R. L. Pirrello

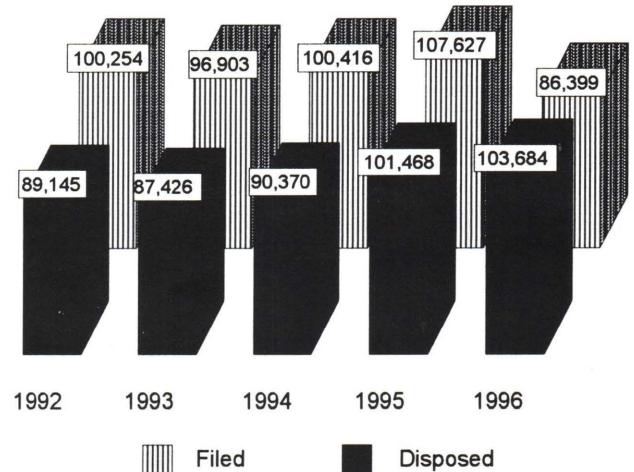
Associate Judges:

Rosemary Collins, Timothy R. Gill, Janet R. Holmgren, John Todd Kennedy, Angus S. More Jr., Steven M. Nash, Steven L. Nordquist, J. Edward Prochaska, Steven G. Vecchio, Richard W. Vidal, Kathryn E. Zenoff

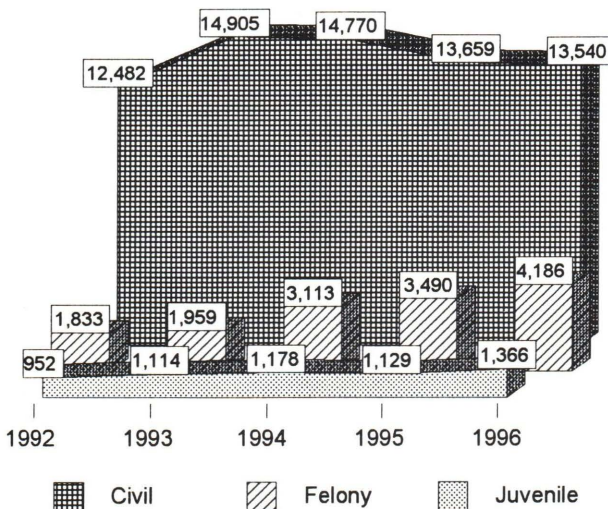
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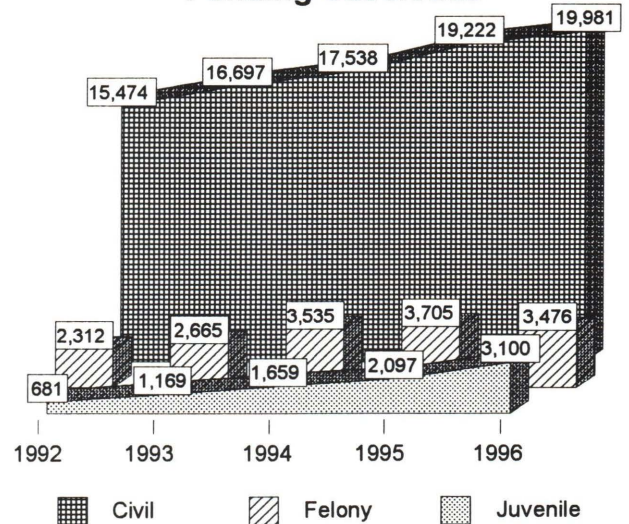
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTY(seat):
DuPage (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges: Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Robert E. Byrne, Thomas E. Callum, John W. Darrah, Edward R. Duncan Jr., Ann B. Jorgensen, Robert K. Kilander, Ronald B. Mehling, Kenneth Moy, Perry R. Thompson, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton
Associate Judges: Kenneth A. Abraham, C. Stanley Austin, Edmund P. Bart, Joseph S. Bongiorno, Michael J. Burke, Kathryn E. Creswell, Peter J. Dockery, Thomas C. Dudgeon, Mark W. Dwyer, John T. Elsner, Rodney W. Equi, Nicholas J. Galasso, C. Andrew Hayton, Donald J. Hennessy, James W. Jerz, Roy F. Lawrence, Patrick J. Leston, Richard A. Lucas, Jane H. Mitton, Paul Noland, Cary B. Pierce, Thomas J. Riggs, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen, Kenneth W. Torluemke, Eugene A. Wojcik

Michael R. Galasso
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd.
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
859,310
(1996 est)

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

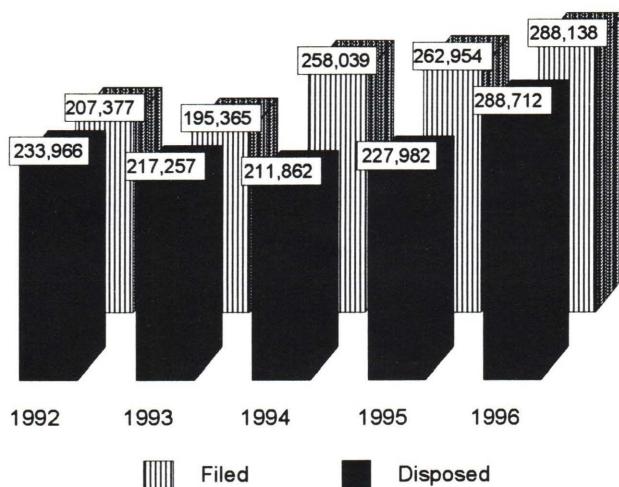
COUNTIES (seats):
Lake (Waukegan)
McHenry (Woodstock)

Raymond J. McKoski
Chief Judge
Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60685

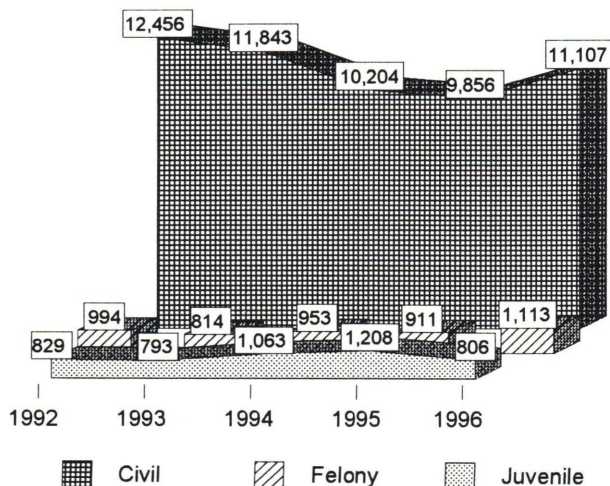
Circuit Population:
813,538
(1996 est)

Circuit Judges: Ward S. Arnold, Bernard E. Drew Jr., James C. Franz, John R. Goshgarian, Jack Hoogasian, Barbara Gilleran-Johnson, Sharon Prather, Charles F. Scott, Thomas A. Schermerhorn, Michael J. Sullivan, Henry C. Tonigan III, Jane D. Waller, Stephen E. Walter
Associate Judges: Thomas F. Baker, James K. Booras, Terrence J. Brady, George Bridges, Wallace B. Dunn, Helen R. Franks, Michael J. Fritz, Donald H. Geiger, Gordon E. Graham, David M. Hall, E. Thomas Lang, Patrick N. Lawler, Victoria L. Martin, Maureen P. McIntyre, Margaret J. Mullen, Gary G. Neddenriep, John T. Phillips, Haskell M. Pitluck, John G. Radosevich, Frank J. Rhode Jr., Victoria A. Rossetti, Emilio B. Santi, Christopher C. Starck, Peter M. Trobe, Joseph R. Waldeck, Gerald M. Zopp Jr.

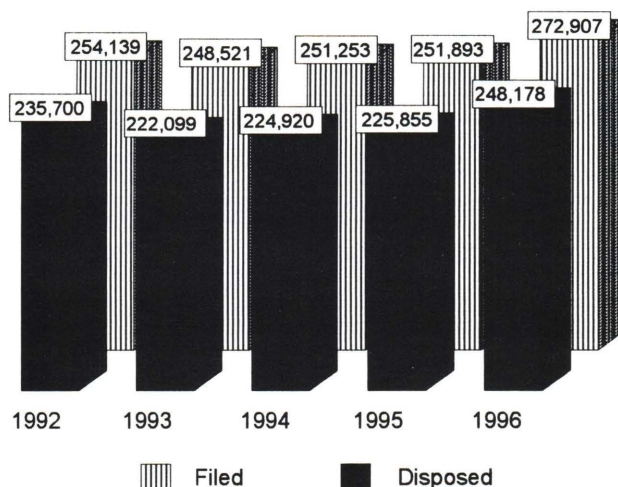
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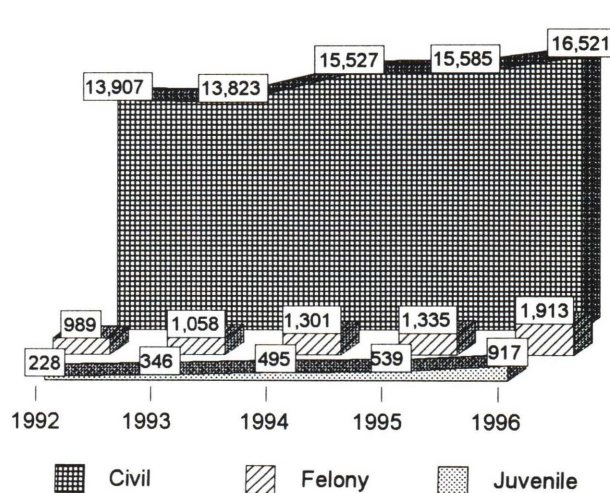
Pending Caseloads



Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



TWENTIETH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Monroe (Waterloo)
Perry (Pinckneyville)
Randolph (Chester)
St. Clair (Belleville)
Washington (Nashville)

Circuit Judges: James W. Campanella,
 Lloyd A. Cueto, Jan V. Fiss,
 Jerry D. Flynn, Dennis J. Jacobsen,
 Lloyd A. Karneier, Jerome F. Lopinot,
 Michael J. O'Malley, Roger M. Scrivner,
 Milton S. Wharton

Associate Judges: Richard Aguirre,
 Robert L. Craig, Ellen A. Dauber, Annette A. Eckert,
 John M. Goodwin Jr., Robert J. Hillebrand, Robert P. LeChien,
 Scott Mansfield, Alexis Otis-Lewis, James M. Radcliffe,
 William A. Schuwerk Jr., C. Glenn Stevens

Stephen M. Kernan
 Chief Judge
 County Building
 10 Public Square
 Belleville, IL 62220

Circuit Population:
360,719
 (1996 est)

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Iroquois (Watseka)
Kankakee (Kankakee)

Circuit Judges:

Fred S. Carr Jr.,
 Clark E. Erickson,
 Daniel W. Gould,
 J. Gregory Householter,
 Gordon Lee Lustfeldt,
 John F. Michela

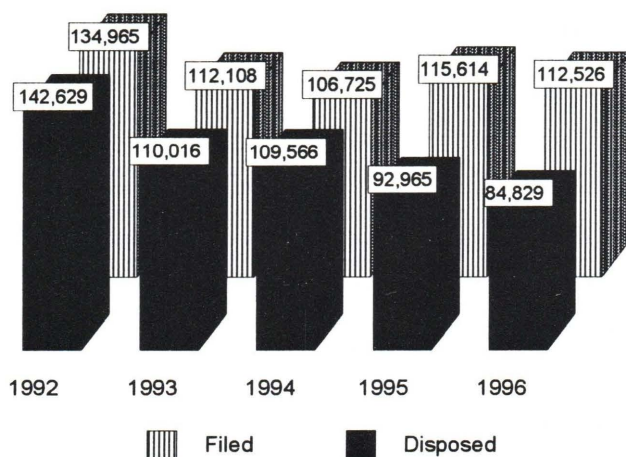
Kendall O. Wenzelman
 Chief Judge
 Kankakee County
 Courthouse, Suite 101
 450 East Court St.
 Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population:
133,574
 (1996 est)

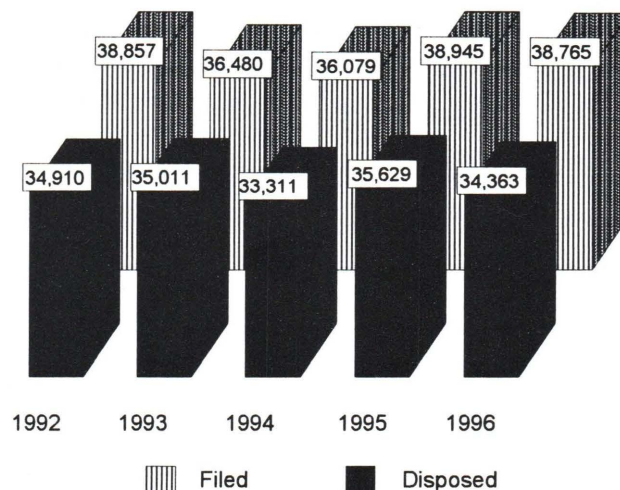
Associate Judges:

Sheldon W. Reagan,
 David A. Youck

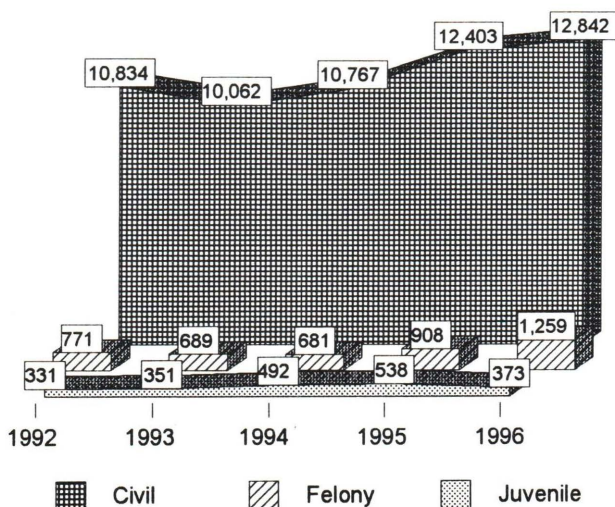
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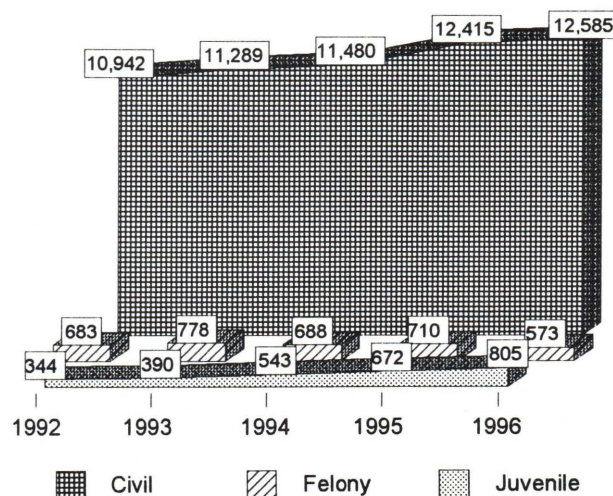
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



The **Executive Office** is responsible for the activities of all divisions of the administrative office. The office also provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission; provides legislative support services to the supreme court; and keeps records of judicial vacancies, assignments, and appointments.

The **Administrative Services Division** processes paychecks for 2,200 judicial branch employees and coordinates the benefits program with the executive branch; prepares the judicial branch budget and keeps accounting records; maintains the classification/compensation plan and provides personnel, reprographics and mail service for other divisions; and provides procurement, inventory control, and related services to the appellate and supreme courts, and support units.

The **Court Services Division's** areas of responsibility include services to judicial committees established by the supreme court; legal and labor relations; court reporting; circuit clerk liaison; statistical reporting; annual and special reports and publications; child support enforcement and domestic violence prevention; continuing education and training; and records retention and storage

The **Judicial Management Information Services Division** provides data automation services to the appellate and supreme courts, supreme court support units, and the administrative office. The division studies manual processes and designs or purchases computer programs for processing records and generating reports; buys, installs, and maintains computers and related equipment; and provides training to court personnel on the operation of personal computers and the use of computer programs.

The **Probation Services Division** provides services to chief judges and their probation staffs in all circuits. The division sets statewide standards for hiring and promoting probation officers; maintains a list of qualified applicants for probation positions; develops training programs for new and promoted probation officers; develops and monitors operational standards for probation departments; monitors the development of annual plans in each probation department; gathers state-wide statistics and publishes reports; and establishes standards for probation department compensation plans. The division also develops and monitors innovative probation programs to enhance the services and sanctions for offenders supervised in the community and to provide effective alternatives to imprisonment.

**Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Court Services Division
840 South Spring Street
Springfield, Illinois 62704-2618**

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